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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,803 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L	SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M	BENGAL	4501	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L	THAMES	4801	800	W. A. Sutton	22nd "
—	GWALIOR	2783	500	R. Haselwood	29th "
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4589	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L	RAVENNA	3372	700	A. M. Daniell	19th "
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Brasoo	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	4th Oct.

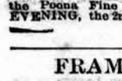
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook o ravellers may be obtained free on application.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN will OPEN the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2nd October.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 2 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 4th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	8
Half-Bottles..... "	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (in part) of a New Upper-Storeyed Export Store Room in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences' Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tender, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 4th October, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 400, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1886

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a thoroughly new assortment of MATERIALS and of the LATEST DESIGNS.

The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS is too well-known throughout the EAST to need further comment on them.

PATTERNS of NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD or JUTE SHIRTINGS, REAL UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, SPUN SILKS, WHITE FLANNELS for TENNIS, &c., will be forwarded with our CATALOGUE containing the easiest Method for self-measurement, on application to

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	"	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... from	"	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

DRESS SUITS.

EXTRA LIGHT, SUPERIOR FINISH,
"AS NOW WORN." CORRECT TASTE.

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk	from Rs.	85	
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	" "	100	
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings	Rs.	100 to 150	
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	from Rs.	36	

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA

CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., D., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD,
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL
will be held in the
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On OCTOBER 22nd, 9 p. m.,
under the patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission in Uniform Rs. 6, in Mufti Rs. 7.
To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies,
Inclusive of Refreshments.

J. HARTLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.

THE BRIG "ROSARIO" will sail on or about 7th October, and has accommodation for about six Cabin passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN GORDON, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY, in the month of October next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1886.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, 29th September 1886.

BREULL' CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 29th day of September 1886, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 16 per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent on the paid-up Capital, will be payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, on and after the 1st day of October 1886 to the registered shareholders standing on the register on the 29th day of September 1886, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board.
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 29th September 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the List of persons qualified to be elected or appointed members of the Corporation and of persons qualified to vote at Ratepayers' Election is ready, and can be seen at this Office.

Persons whose names do not appear on the said List, but who claim to be placed thereon, must apply to the Municipal Commissioner within thirty days from the date hereof, producing proofs of qualifications.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th September 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYEN DOSSA has contracted to purchase from JETTA CULLIANJI and SITTARAM BHICAJI CHOWBUL All that piece or parcel of Forss vacant land situate at Mahalaxmee, near the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Station, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1630 2-9 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13617, and Survey No. 3800, and bounded on the east by the New Ripon road, on the west by the Arthur road, on the north by the Municipality round, and on the south by the boundary wall of the Hindustan Mill, formerly in the occupation Ruzboonath Nerayen Kholay and now in the occupation of the said Jetta Cullianji and Sittaram Bhicaji Chowbul.

All persons having claims against the said vacant Forss Land by way mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale use, trust, possession or any otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the day of September 1886.

નારણ દોશાની શર્ઘ.
i.e., NARAYEN DOSSA.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
HUNTER'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA
VOLS. 1 TO 8.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR COMPLETE WORK, Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS;
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE:
Re. 1; post free Re. 1-2-0; by V. P. Post Re. 1-4-0.

COOPER MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO, Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
AND NEWS AGENTS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Have in Stock,
NOVELS, POETRY AND STANDARD WORKS,
WORKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY,
CHEAP EDITIONS FOR TRAVELLERS,
WRITING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND BOXES,
TELESCOPES, OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND SICK-ROOM REQUISITES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
Price List free on Application.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
YULE TIDE, 1886.

THIS popular Xmas Annual has now been taken over by Messrs. CASSELL & Co., and the issue for this year will be an exceptionally good one.

The Chief Contents Will Be:—

A MAGNIFICENT COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE, suitable for framing, (size 25 by 40 inches), entitled—

"THREE LITTLE KITTENS."

After the celebrated Picture by JOSEPH CLARK, exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A COMPLETE NOVEL, by D. C. MURRAY, author of "Rainbow Gold."

TWO BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURES, size 15 by 10½ inches, entitled—

I. THE WAITS: by Yeend King.
II. CHRISTMAS MORNING: by Hal Ludlow.

TWO HANDSOME TINTED PLATES—

I. FAMILY SECRETS; by Frank Dodd.
II. THE POACHER'S DAUGHTER: by S. E. Waller.

CHARADES, PUZZLES, and other CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS for Old and Young.

Price, Re. 1; Post free Re. 1-4; V. P. P. Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 16 Hands, any Color—Age from 6 to 8, must be Sound and Perfectly quiet. Apply to "TROOPER," care of this Office.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulcansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

COMPOUNDER WANTED—At once. Apply TREACHER & Co. Limited, FORT.

FOR SALE, a BAROUCHE in good order, suitable for one horse. price Rs. 350.—Apply "C. W.," care of this Paper.

WANTED two young LADIES as saleswomen, none but energetic and willing hands need apply personally to the proprietor.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, has removed to 45, Hornby Row. Just received new Millinery, Trimmed and Untrimmed, Feathers, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, &c.

THE only House for cheap clothing and good outfit is that of Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK with a good knowledge of Customs Import and Export Work. Apply by letter only to "B. H. W.," care of this Office.

TO LET, at Panchgani from 1st November, Arthur and Willis Cottages, both furnished. For particulars apply to "A.W." care of this Paper.

FOUND FOX TERRIER PUP, Ears and Tail uncut, owner can have by giving description and paying expenses to "Hind," Watson's Hotel.

WANTED, an experienced ACCOUNTANT, perfectly familiar with the routine of Joint Stock Companies. To a suitable man of unexceptionable character a liberal salary will be given. Apply with copies of testimonials or references to "Commerce," care of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TONGA, as good as new, suitable for a Horse or pair of Ponies. For sale. Cash Rs. 300. Apply to "Albert," Bombay, care of this paper.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886.—Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO, by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use, virtually new. Price Rs. 500. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

GENTS PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

TO LET—A Very Large and Commodious Godown at Tamarind Lane, Fort, now under occupation of Messrs. Phillips and Co., from 1st proximo—Apply for rent and particulars to Mr. Sorabji Hormosji Bottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various ther great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NICE OPPORTUNITY.—We have just unpacked a very good Consignment of Rotherham's Gold and Silver English WATCHES. These Watches are second to none in the world. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Mangalore Tiled Shed for removal and building materials.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30 instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, (behind the C. P. Ice Factory) Fort, consisting of rafters, planks, bamboos, powras, picks, large teak figures, teak-cuttings, table, C. I. brackets, thatched and Mangalore tiled sheds for removal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th September, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop No.—in Medows Street, Fort, opposite to Mr. J. Neuberg, several invoices of samples of Fancyware just imported direct from several continental manufacturers.

The same consisting of an assortment of valuable accordions work boxes and writing desks, silver glass vases, majolica ware, hardware, dolls, tin toys, &c., stationery, leather goods, woollen shawls, &c.

Property is now on view.

The goods will be sold singly and in small lots to suit purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

W. I. P. R.

AS the PORT of MORMUGAO and RAILWAY are to be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC at the end of this year, the Services of a Harbour Master are required. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. All applications to be sent before October 23rd, to the AGENT, Marmuao, Goa.

NOTICE.

WANTED a COMPETENT COMPOUNDER on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 for service in the City Dispensary, at Sholapur. Persons desirous of serving are requested to send their applications within a month to the undersigned, together with their testimonials of qualifications from the Medical Officer under whom they have served.

APAJI RAOJI,
President, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, 24th September, 1886.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most aromated MALTA CIGARS. Never wormeaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Pomiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.

Absolutely safe from explosion.

Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.

The moment work is done expenses stop.

No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees FIFTY-FIVE per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register THIS DAY, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted hour through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncastelar-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Very fine " "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Lea Cangna	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Leoreus	" 16 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lalitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 10 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky *****	Rs. 24 0
"	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	..
Finest do	" 20 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ..... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 ...
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 1:0

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system is soomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Berenice (s), from Hongkong ; Sutlej (s), Sydney ; and H. J. Hammer, Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—County of Lancaster (s), for Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 25th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 93,239 in receipts.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—While the steam-launch Amba, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., was proceeding towards Mazagon on Tuesday, a prow, No. 3,250, under sail, came into collision with it, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 70.

A MISSING MAN.—A calassee named Ally Mahomed, belonging to the P. and O. steam-ship Bengal, is reported missing since the night of the 27th instant, on which date, at 10 p.m., being under the influence of liquor, he was put to sleep on the forecastle of the ship. Enquiries made by the police, both on shore and afloat, failed in obtaining any news of him.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Govind Dinkur, a clerk of the Revenue Department of the Nizam's Government, reported to the police that on Tuesday he dropped a packet of thirty-five currency notes of Rs. 20 each, of the collective value of Rs. 700, somewhere between Khandawady and the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ganoo Luxumon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 2 annas and 3 pies, from the pocket of Shaik Rajah Rajana, while making purchases at the Null Bazaar fish market at 7 p. m. on Tuesday. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting six previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Tuesday, about midnight, soon after a Hindoo caste meeting was held at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, Rama Siba, aged about 30 years, got his skull fractured by a blow with some heavy instrument inflicted on him by one Karar Morar. The injured man was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying in a critical state. The assailant, immediately after committing the assault, absconded, and has not as yet been arrested.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Hoosain Jooma, aged 21 years. Deceased had no fixed place of residence and was an habitual drunkard. On Tuesday he was found by the police lying at the back by the Khoja burial ground, suffering from the effects of opium, and breathing stertorously. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died from its effects on Tuesday night. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Ranoo Rama, and Kondoo, woman, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in their possession sundry gold ornaments and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 102, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and also of misappropriating the same to their own use. The accused stated in their defence that they found the articles in their native village, but failed to make a report of the matter to the police there, and retained the property for their own use. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Shaik Laloo Osman was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch and chain, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 26, which was entrusted to him for safe custody by Shaik Ahmed Mahomed, a calassee, on the 9th ultimo. The complainant on that date was sentenced by a local Presidency Magistrate to one month's hard labour for wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board of his ship, of which he was an articled seaman ; consequently, he left the said property with the accused for safe custody. On the expiration of his sentence, he found that the accused had sold the watch and chain and other articles to different persons, which were subsequently recovered on the matter being reported to the police. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MOULVI.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb granted a warrant for the arrest of a Mahomeden named Ahmedulla Khan, a teacher in the Anjuman-i-Islam, who had been summoned with two others, a printer and a lithographer, to appear on a charge of defamation preferred by Moulvi Ubeid Ullah, a teacher in the Jumma Musjid, but did not answer to the summons. It appeared from an information that he was the author of certain notices printed by a Hindoo, named Bhaoo Shunker, and which purported to have issued from Benares and to be the production of one Mahomed Sayid Uddin. In these the accused imputed the reputation of the complainant, charging him with violent offences. These allegations were not true, and from enquiries made, it appeared that the notices were sent to different caste men in Bombay, among others to Moulvi Hamed Saheb in Bandora.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING BY A MAHOMEDAN.

The case in which Abdool Gunny Ali Mahomed was charged before Mr. Hamilton, by Mr. Browin, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000, the property of his master, Jan Mahomed, a grain merchant, was concluded yesterday.

The prosecution, under the Criminal Procedure Code, only put forward three cases against the accused, the cash embezzled amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 3,000. The accused pleaded guilty, acknowledging he had appropriated large sums, which were paid to him for his master, and confessed that he had given the greater part of the money to one Fatmabai. Prisoner also admitted that he had sold goods for his master and had kept the money. In passing sentence on him, his Worship remarked, that he had been asked by the prosecution not to send the cases to the High Court, but they were extremely serious ones, and considering the implicit confidence the complainant had reposed on him, and the way he had repaid the confidence by gross dishonesty, it required severe punishment. His Worship sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of three years and six months' imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000 ; in default, a further term of six months' hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

RE SOORJEE VUSSONJEE.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE ALFRED GEORGE ROBERTS.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was not opposed and was granted.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for a final discharge. A decree was some time ago passed against the insolvent for nearly two lakhs of rupees in favour of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company ; and Mr. Justice Bayley had postponed the discharge for six months, which had now expired. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE LILLADHUR VISSOR AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Sanjana, on behalf of the insolvents, said the opposition had been withdrawn, and applied for his clients' discharge. The Judge said the first insolvent had in 1879, obtained the benefit of the Act with liabilities amounting to Rs. 28,000. He had improved upon his first experience, and his liabilities were now Rs. 1,000 more. His case was not that of an ordinary insolvent ; and his discharge was postponed for three months without protection. The second insolvent was granted a discharge.

RE SUCCARAM BABAJEE.—The insolvent applied personally for his discharge. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 28.

Means of observations at 5 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·788
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind	NW, NNW. N, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	370
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	6·19
year	97·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 29th Sept.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

EMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

DISMISSAL OF A GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* AYA BASSON AND OTHERS.

THIS was on appeal by Government from an order of acquittal made in this case by Mr. Shrinivas Ballajee, First-Class Magistrate in the district of Beejapore. The accused, nine in number, were charged with rioting and voluntarily causing grevious hurt, and the Magistrate found them guilty of the former charge, but acquitted them of the latter. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for eight of the accused ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

It appears that, on the morning of the 23rd October 1885, the accused and others went in a body to enforce the supposed right of the ninth accused to a piece of ground adjoning his house by demolishing the wall round it, which two other people claimed as theirs, and therefore opposed the demolition. A *melée* ensued, in which one of the adverse claimants was beaten and another severely handled. The former in consequence of the alleged injuries died on the following day. The Magistrate was of opinion that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was not satisfactory or reliable. It appeared from the evidence that there were factions in the village. There could have been no intention to cause death, and the blows said to have been inflicted were not in the ordinary course of nature sufficient to cause death. It was very curious, the Magistrate remarked, that all the accused pleaded an *alibi*, a favourite line of defence in that part of the country. All the accused were found guilty of rioting, but not of causing grievous hurt ; and four were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 55 each, or in default to be imprisoned for three months each ; three others were fined Rs. 75 each, or in default to be imprisoned for four months each ; one was fined Rs. 50 and to be imprisoned for six months, or in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned for two months more ; and another was acquitted and discharged.

Government appealed from the above decision on the grounds that it was against the law and the evidence on record ; and that the Magistrate had mixed up the matters of the several charges.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's decision, and therefore dismissed the appeal.

MURDER IN THE COLABA DISTRICT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* GOVIND DHURMA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon the accused by Mr. Keyser, Joint Sessions Judge of Alibag, for the murder of one Narayen Abba. Raghoo Rama, the fourth prisoner in the case, had pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be hanged.

It appeared that, on the night of the 7th May last, or early the following morning, the deceased was lying on a cot with a little boy outside his house in the village of Beli. There was in the house only the boy's aunt, who was both blind and deaf. The deceased had been attacked and beaten to death. An inquest was held on the body the next morning. The four accused were arrested during the day. The first accused said he had reason to believe that the deceased had formed an improper intimacy with his wife ; and it was stated that the second accused had a similar complaint against him. The Sessions Judge found the three accused guilty of murder and sentenced them all to transportation for life. The fourth accused, who had made a confession as to having taken a principal part, was found guilty of murder on a former occasion and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere in the present case ; and the appeal of the three accused was dismissed.

ACQUITTAL OF A PRISONER UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

AN appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Luxma bin Deva, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Canara, was heard at the HighCourt yesterday, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Chandawarkar, appeared for the accused ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlick for the Crown.

The accused, aged 25 years, a cultivator of Taluka Siddhapur, District North Canara, was charged with having, about midnight on the 23rd April last, murdered Deva bin Badiya, also a cultivator, by striking him in the neck with an axe as he lay asleep in his yard. The deceased, having lately got his paddy into newly-constructed barns outside his house, was wont to sleep near them in the open yard in front of his house. It had been arranged that the sister of the accused was to be given him in marriage ; preparations had actually been made for the betrothal ceremony, and there had been expenditure on betel leaves, flowers, &c., and ornaments for the bride. Whereas the deceased was eager to have the ceremony performed as early as possible, the prisoner, the bride's brother, at whose house it was to take place, had some reason for wishing it postponed. On the day of the murder, the prisoner left his house, saying he was going to fetch his wife from her house in another village. At midnight, the deceased's daughter by a former wife, aged about 11 years, who was sleeping by her father in the yard, roused the household with a cry that something had befallen his neck. Deceased was found lying where he had slept, on his right side, in a pool of blood, dead, with a wound in the left side of his throat. He had apparently been murdered by a single heavy blow with some sharp heavy instrument like a pick-axe. Information was given to the police, who went to deceased's house in the forenoon of the 24th April, with the accused in custody. He was lodged under guard, but escaped on the morning of the 26th April, and was not recaptured till the 29th. The chief constable admitted that he forgot to report the accused's arrest to his superiors, and accused was detained without being brought before a Magistrate after a lapse of 24 hours. The chief constable was superseded, and the fresh arrival made further enquiries into the matter. After six days, accused was released from custody on bail. On the 24th May, the bail surrendered the accused to a chief constable ; and accused's statement was taken down before a Second-Class Magistrate. It was alleged for the prosecution, and denied on behalf of the accused, that the deceased had advanced to the latter certain sums of money ; that they had quarrelled a few days before the murder ; that one Kempa saw the accused, at midnight on the 23rd April, escape from the direction of deceased's premises with an axe in his hand, and that he told his brother Bira of the fact. The reasons which the two brothers gave for not mentioning the matter until a late period of the enquiry, struck the Sessions Judge as equally natural and prudent. If the deceased's household were actually publishing the accused's name, and he was immediately afterwards brought in custody to the spot, why should they voluntarily associate themselves further with this murder ? There was no evidence given on behalf of the defence as to where the accused passed the night on which the murder was alleged to have been committed. The accused's statement was in effect that he let fall his axe on the deceased, and thereby dealt him an accidental death-blow in his sleep, and that he washed the axe afterwards in a *nullah* not far from the deceased's house. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

For the defence, it was urged that the Sessions Judge had convicted the accused upon evidence which was fabricated against him by the police, the traces of which fabrication were apparent upon the face of it. The first reports of the murder were entirely silent as to the name of the murderer. None of the relatives of the deceased suspected the accused, nor did any of them give his name to the police, as the author of the crime. The chief constable, who had superseded a former one, got uneasy at not being able to trace the murderer, and directed his sepoys to take accused to the jungle and extort a confession from him by force. Accused could not tolerate the attempted extortion of a confession, and effected his escape. He was re-arrested on the 29th April, and the chief constable's further inquiries for six days proving fruitless, the accused was released on bail at last. The police superintendent of Canara, instead of sending the matter before the Magistrate, directed the chief constable to make further enquiries ; and the language of this direction, it was submitted, was such as to lead the chief constable to infer that he would incur the displeasure of his superior if he failed to find out the murderer. The order of the police superintendent and the critical position in which the chief constable was placed necessitated a case being got up against the accused. The evidence on the point of motive was also a fabrication by the police.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, acquitted the accused and directed his discharge.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted ; Luncheon Boxes ; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs ; Dram Flasks, quart size ; Wickered Bottles with screw caps ; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

TAKING advantage of the general holiday observed throughout Bombay on Tuesday, the members of the Telegraph and Y. M. C. A. Cricket Clubs turned out on the Esplanade for cricket. From the following scores it will be noticed that for the Telegraph, Lowe, Booth, Axford and Cassels did good service, and Rhenius, Lane, Fido and Boileau may be favourably mentioned in connection with the Y. M. C. A. :—

TELEGRAPH.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
T. Axford, b Rhenius	0	c Plunkett, b Rhenius	11
T. Kagan, b Boileau	0	b Boileau	0
W. Pitcher, b Rhenius	0	b Rhenius	1
H. Booth, b Boileau	2	not out	21
R. T. Lowe, not out	48	b Rhenius	4
H. Cassels, b Boileau	4	c Boileau, b Rhenius	10
A. Mason, b Rhenius	7	b Boileau	2
G. Brace, c Clark, b Rhenius	5	b Boileau	4
R. Parrot, b Rhenius	0	b Rhenius	1
H. Slater, b Rhenius	2	b Boileau	5
W. Bailey, b Clark	8	stumped Rhenius	0
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	77	Total	60

Y. M. C. A.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
F. Fido, b Pitcher	7	stumped Mason	7
W. H. Wright, b Pitcher	4	c Pitcher, b Mason	4
R. W. Boileau, b Pitcher	7	c Brace, b Mason	4
H. J. Clark, b Pitcher	1	b Cassels	2
E. Waller, b Brace	3	c and b Cassels	0
T. Rhenius, b Mason	36	b Cassels	2
W. N. Shilstone, c Parrot, b Brace	5	c Brace, b Cassels	4
W. Lane, b Mason	23	not out	1
W. H. Hussey, c Slater, b Mason	3	Did not bat.	
W. Plunkett, not out	5	c and b Pitcher	4
H. Fido, b Mason	2	Did not bat.	
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	106	Total	33

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN OIL MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 10, Meadow Street, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report stated that the company was registered on the 31st March 1886 with a capital of Rs. 1,25,000 divided into 625 shares of Rs. 200 each, out of which the directors had at present allotted 412 shares, on which the first and second calls had been made, and a third was in contemplation. The meeting being merely a preliminary one, no accounts were submitted ; but the directors had appointed Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee auditor. Suitable premises had been obtained at Chinchpoogly on lease, and the machinery was in course of erection. The directors had made a trial of Messrs. F. J. Mistry's oil mills, for which they had given orders, and had found them satisfactory in every respect. The directors' report was adopted ; and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, in the Fort, Mr. A. Breul presiding.

The following report of the directors' was submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the past year ending 31st of August 1886. The exports of full pressed cotton in season 1885-86 amounted to 33,065 bales, out of which your company pressed 6,297 bales against 4,389 bales last year, showing an increase of 1,908 bales. A combination agreement between the four press companies at Cawnpore with the object of securing a profitable rate for pressing was entered into in the month of November last, but your directors regret to say that two of the parties to the agreement are trying to avoid the payment of their liabilities to the combination pool. The amount due to your company by them is about Rs. 1,600, and, if necessary, legal steps will be taken to recover the same. The accounts show a balance to credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 3,220-15-9, being profit made this season, but Rs. 1,144-6-8 having been brought forward from last season's profit and loss account, the balance still shows a profit of Rs. 2,076-9-1, and to enable your directors to pay the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. per annum the guarantors have paid into the Bank the required amount. The company's property, your directors are glad to inform you, is in excellent order, and as no repairs whatever were required to either buildings, presses, or machinery, the sum standing to the credit of reserve fund account, amounting to Rs. 1,694-12-0, remains untouched. Owing to this, and in consideration of Messrs. Breul and Co. reducing their remuneration by Rs. 3,000, your directors have resolved not to set aside any money for depreciation this year. * * *

The report was adopted, and a dividend of 8 per cent. declared, and the office-bearers appointed. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BARSEE OIL COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of this company was held at its registered office, 27, Apollo Street, on Monday, the 27th inst. In the absence of the chairman, Dr. Ardeshir Jamsedjee Bhajeewalla, Mr. G. W. Read, presided. The chairman said :—This is the statutory meeting and the necessary business is the election of directors. The company was registered on the 1st March 1886, and 478 shares only have been applied for and allotted out of a capital of 600 shares of Rs. 100 each. The subscriptions so far against the above allotments amount to Rs. 16,510, but it is to be hoped that those shareholders who have not yet paid in their calls will do so without any delay, as the work of the company is progressing most favorably, and your directors anticipate running the mill in two months' time. Mr. C. L Phillips, one of the members of Messrs. C. L. Phillipps and Co., severed his connection with the firm shortly after its registration, as he was compelled to leave Bombay for Calcutta, where a more lucrative appointment awaited him, the remaining partners of that firm, Messrs. Dhunjisha N. Captain and Ardeshir R. Bhadurjee, are now conducting the agency, and have a very large interest in the company, having taken up 150 shares between them, the former gentleman having been appointed *ex-officio* director in place of Mr. C.L. Phillips. A suitable site has been rented for five years at Barsee, for the company's mill, at a monthly rental of Rs. 37, with the option of buying the same outright at any time for Rs. 5,000. The contract for the mill buildings and machinery has been given to the Machine Exchange company for a lump sum of Rs. 32,575, and I believe that every effort is being made by that firm to have the mill ready according to the terms of agreement. In conclusion, I am glad to state that all your directors were present at two trials given by the patentee (Mr. T. Drewet) at the Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, on the 14th and 15th inst., when they were much pleased with the experiments made in crushing cocoanut, groundnut, and white teelseed ; the mill worked easily and the outturn was satisfactory. The accounts have been made up to 31st August, and are now placed on the table for your inspection, and I shall be glad to answer any inquiries respecting them. As no questions were put, it was then proposed by Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, and seconded by Mr. Datrya B. Chitnis, that Mr. Ardashir Jamsedjee Bhajeewalla, G. W. Read, T. Drewet and Dhunjisha N. Captain be re-elected directors of the company, which was carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, which he acknowledged.

FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL.

M. AMAGAT, the Deputy of Cantal, has appeared before the Paris Correctional Tribunal to take his trial on the charge of having written a libellous letter against Surgeon-Major Brousse to the Minister of War. It related to the decisions of the Military Board for examining young recruits and rejecting those whose bodily infirmities render them unfit to serve in the army. Surgeon-Major Brousse complained in the following terms to the Procurator of the Republic, of M. Amagat's letter : "I have the honour to complain to you of a calumnious and libellous letter addressed by M. Amagat, Deputy of the Cantal, to the Minister of War, and now call upon you to deal with my complaint, as you are bound to do in law. The circumstances on which the libel was based may be thus stated. On May the 19th I was a member of the Military Board for the examination of recruits in the Department of the Cantal. While we were sitting I was called upon as a second-class surgeon-major to examine a young man named Chanson, the son of M. Chanson, the deputy, whose seat in the Chamber M. Amagat was preparing to contest. I reported that young Chanson was suffering from enlargement of the heart, and the rest of the Board adopted my opinion as to his utter unfitness for military service. Well, in a letter to the Minister of War M. Amagat accused me of having been gained round by private influences to send in a perfectly healthy recruit as a young man dying of heart desease. He denied in the most categorical manner that M. Chanson's son was out of health, and accordingly demanded that I should be punished for making a baseless report. He denounced me to public opinion and to the justice of the Head of the French army." Surgeon-Major Brousse finally put forward an opinion in his favour by Professor Germain See, of the Paris faculty of medicene. When the case came on, the counsel of Surgeon-Major Brousse, who feared that it might be ushed up by the judges of the Correctional Court, pleaded that the tribunal was incompetent to deal with the affair, and demanded that it should be sent before the Assize Court. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the tribunal declared itself incompetent to deal with this affair. It will therefore probably be brought before a jury at the next Paris assizes.

A BALLOON EXPERIENCE.

FROM an article on "Amateur Ballooning" in the September *Century* we quote as follows :—"As nearly as could be judged, I was more than a mile high, and all sounds from the earth had ceased. There was a death-like silence, which was simply awful. It seemed to my overstrained nerves to forbode disaster. The ticking of my watch in my pocket sounded like a trip-hammer. I could feel the blood as it shot through the veins of my head and arms. My straw hat and the willow car snapped and cracked, being contracted by the evaporation of the moisture in them and by the fast-cooling temperature. I was compelled to breathe a little quicker than usual on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. I became sensible of a loud, monotonous hum in my ears, pitched about on middle C. of the piano, which seemed to bore into my head from each side, meeting in the centre with a pop ; then for an instant my head would be clear, when the same experience would be repeated. By throwing out small pieces of tissue-paper I saw that the balloon was still rapidly ascending. While debating with myself as to the advisability of pulling the valve-rope (I was afraid to touch it for fear it would break), and discharging some gas, the earth was lost sight of, and the conviction was forced upon me that this must be the clouds. It made me dizzy to think of it. Above, below, and upon all sides was a dense, damp, chilly fog. Upon looking closer, large drops of rain could be seen, silently falling out of sight into what seemed bottomless space. I was alone a mile from the earth, in the midst of a rain-cloud and the silence of the grave. Moreover, I had sole charge of the balloon ; if it had not been for this fact I could have taken a little comfort, as I had no confidence in my ability to manage it. A rain-storm upon earth is accompanied by noise ; the patter of the rain upon the houses, trees, and walks always attends the storm ; while here, although the drops were large, they could not be heard falling upon the balloon or its belongings. Silence reigned supreme. The quiet spoken of by Dr. Kane and other Arctic explorers as existing in the northern regions was a hubbub beside this place. More tissue-paper was thrown out ; seeing that it seemed to ascend. I knew that the apparatus was slowly descending, being brought down by the weight of rain upon it. Soon the earth was in view. How peaceful and quiet it looked ! Immediately the whistling of railway trains could be heard. Now mountains could be distinguished from valleys, and the cawing of frightened crows and the shouting of men could be heard. I passed immediately over Tallcott Mountain tower, where there were some 200 people enjoying the day. I could plainly hear one blowing a horn. As the balloon slowly descended men could be seen running from all sides to the place of landing. Now the hum of insects could be heard, and the grapnel, with 100 feet of rope attached, was thrown out ; it soon struck the ground, and dragged lazily along through the turf and over the stones without getting a secure hold. I approached a man weighing 300 lbs., who was sitting upon a stone-wall all out off breath from running. Without the formality of an introduction I asked him to 'catch on to that anchor and stop the business.' With a woe-begone look upon his honest face and an ominous shake of the head he replied, 'It's no use, young fellow ; I can't work my bellows.' But as the rope twiched along near him, he fell upon it, and my journey was ended."

AN AVALANCHE OF PEAT.

SECRETARY BAYARD has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, giving an account of a slip of peat which occurred on the night of June 2, causing loss of life and great destruction of property. Extending the entire length of the south shore of the harbour, and at a slight elevation, is a peat bog, from which the labouring population cut their fuel. There are no channels which drain the bog, and large quantities of water collect there during the long rains, which at certain seasons last for days at a time. For three days previous to the disaster a rain-storm had prevailed. About eight o'clock in the evening the bog began to quake, and finally, with a noise like thunder, it broke loose, rushing down upon the town, carrying away everything in its course, blocking up the streets, and piling up the peat in places to the height of six or eight feet. Solid stone—walls were rent asunder, fences, porches, iron lamp-posts torn away ; turned-up boats, houses, all were swept away before its march. The bewildered and terrified population believed their town was being destroyed by an earthquake, and added their piercing yells and cries for help to the indescribable horrors of the night. The avalanche lasted only an hour, but its path was one of great devastation. A mass of scattered peat, amounting to no less than 50,000 tons, lay over the town. A boy of seven, and an old man named Patrick Keating, were lost. The body of the latter has not yet been exhumed. At the date of the despatch, 14 days after the slide, the people living near the inundated parts were fearing another disaster, and were constantly on the alert. The Consul shared their apprehensions to some extent, as the winter season, when heavy snows and rains prevail, was at hand. The citizens of the port had collected £200 for the relief of the principal sufferers.

DISBANDING CHINESE TROOPS.

THE British Consular report on the trade of China Kiang, states that "some 20,000 disbanded troops proceeded up the Yangtse in steamers during the summer and autumn from Formosa and ths south of China, the soldiers being disembarked at the ports near their homes. They received from the Government three months' pay and their uniforms, It was curious to a European eye to notice the entire absence of any enthusiasm, or of any manifestation of popular interest toward the soldiers by the people on their return from the wars. They came back as they left, unnoticed and unhonoured, the people being only too happy if they escaped maltreatment at the hands of their defenders. A consequence of the dismissal of so many soldiers was a formidable increase of burglary and highway robbery, and patrols of men were stationed every 15 li along the country roads to maintain order ; incendiarism has also been very rife, and in one case an incendiary, caught red-handed, was forcibly removed from the magistrate's Yamen, placed during a long summer day in a cage, where his eyelids were burnt with lighted incense-sticks, and hot incense-dust blown into his face ; the women, several of whom had lost children in fires were especially vindictive. The culpable laxity of the magistrates in not inflicting sufficient punishment on the incendiaries was the real cause of the outbreak."

CHINESE JAIL CUSTOMS.

THE following amusing acconnt of the hierarchy established among the prisoners in the Municipal cells is translated from an article in the *Shenpao* :—While we were engaged in conversation with a friend the other day, the subject of the Municipal Police Stations happened to arise, and we were supplied by him with the following curious information :—The prisoners who have been in gaol the longest time constitute themselves "headmen," and compel the rest to serve under them. The cells are divided by these men into four sections. The first is called the "English Consulate," and prisoners on arriving at the cells are asked by the headmen how much money they are prepared to put down ; if the amount is considered satisfactory they are invited to a place in the "English Consulate" and treated as honoured guests. If a prisoner has no money, but is wearing good clothes or has a watch, he is allowed to pawn these, and is allotted a place in the second section, the "American Consulate," where he is also made very comfortable. The third section is called the "Mixed Court," and in this are placed those who have no money, but who have friends outside to whom they write for assistance. The fourth section is the "Sinza Refuge," into which are huddled the poor coolies who have not a cash or any means of obtaining one. The queerest proceeding of all is when the headmen constitute themselves into a court after the most approved style. Some are made policemen, others runners, and they stand in a row down each side. When a new prisoner arrives he is made to kneel before the bench and is asked what his offence has been : if it is kidnapping, robbery, &c., the "judge" reprimands him in his severest tones, saying "Alas ! that one so young in years should be so old in crime : we must have you flogged." After the flogging comes the question of money, and the prisoner is allotted his section according to the amount of his contribution. Only one or two in ten get into the "English Consulate." A prisoner who breaks away from the chain-gang gets pretty badly punished by the other prisoners when he is caught again, as they consider he has disgraced them.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERARY COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR T. C. MENDENHALL has been reading a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on characteristic curves of composition, in which he described a method of analysis of authors by counting the number of words of different lengths employed by them. He finds that different writers employ a style of remarkable uniformity in the general average of words of different lengths used by them. By counting and tabulating the number of letters in 1,000 or 10,000 words in Dickens, Thackeray, and John Sturat Mill, he finds that the results may be graphically represented so as to give a characteristic curve for each author, differing from that for all others. The practical application of these researches might be in deciding the question of the authorship of Shakespeare, which Professor Mendenhall thinks feasible at an expense of 1,000 dols. or 2,000 dols. In response to a query, he expressed the opinion that prose and poetry of the same author would contain words of the same average length.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Krasno Selo, says :—Unlike most capitals of Europe, St. Petersburg is within touch of the head centres of both her army and navy, and a visitor there can form his opinion of either without having to travel many miles from his headquarters. During the past week an Imperial parade of the fleet at Cronstadt and the conclusion of the autumn army manœuvres at Krasno Selo have given full opportunities to Germans and to Englishmen for thus seeing all that Russian officialism chooses to let them see of armies and fleets which may yet be figuring in closer contact with those of Western Europe. Cronstadt is gained in an hour's trip by one of the well-appointed river steamers running from Vassili Ostroff Pier.

Soon after starting the regular embankments and quays of the city on either bank are left behind, and we come upon the usual grimy outskirts of a seatrading town : factories and shipbuilding yards take the place of palaces and churches, but even here the handiwork of Peter the Great is visible in the great Government shipbuilding stocks, where, in deference perhaps to the memory of the Great Czar, successive emperors have had great ships built which when finished had to be carried over the shallow bar of the river in "camels" or light floating docks. Presently we emerge from the river proper on to a wide waste of shallow water, where the only channel for ships is shown by a tortuous line of buoys and beacons. As we proceed we see in the distance to our left the woods and spires of Peterhoff, the summer suburban palace of the Czar, described by the American as "all stucco and fountains ;" and looking back on St. Peterburg lying low on its marshy foundations, the immense proportions of the cathedral of St. Isaac show themselves, where its dome hangs like a ball of gold suspended in mid air over the city. In front of us looms the island of Cronstadt with its precious freight of docks and arsenals, protected by a chain of forts rising out of the surrounding water like sentries on a plain.

We soon find ourselves passing the mole, marked on its outside with huge red and black figures, as if inviting the town at roulette, and embracing in its strong protection a close crowd of merchant steamers. Of these we are pleased to learn that four-fifths are English, but it is less satisfactory to note that the majority of them are engaged in completing the two years' reserve supply of coal for the Russian navy. A little further on we find the fleet anchored in two lines, one on each side of the fairway channel, a grim and stately avenue to the "window of Europe."

The ships all appear in good trim, resplendent with new paint and varnish, which is one point at least that an admiral's inspection ensures in more countries than one. But beneath this polished exterior we recognise more than one "super" evidently dressed up for the occasion to increase the numerical strength of the show, but whtch the following day will be found back in its snug permanent quarters in dock, laid up all ready for another year's display. Yet fighting material there is, and plenty of it ; and with a tinge of apprehension we recognise this as the outer line that has to be cut away by our fleet before it can attain the position whence, as its leading officers promise, it can shell Cronstadt. And now we learn that some honourable member elicits in the House of Commons the confession that we have not one armour-piercing gun afloat, beyond the condemned guns of the Colossus, wherewith to carry out this little *coup de main* on which the whole issue of a war with Russia is supposed by some to depend.

But we leave so depressing a subject of fleets and visit Russia's army. An hour's railway journey from St. Petersburg took us to Krasno Selo, but in that short space we had an opportunity of learning something of the liberty of the subject in the land of serfs. It was a sultry day, and the carriage was like an oven, so an Englishman sitting in the next compartment tried to admit a breath of fresher air by opening the window near him ; a Russian occupying a place on the opposite side of the carriage altogether objected to this, and after a feeble effort to close it called the guard—whose orders in this country are considered final—and he decreed that the window was to be closed. This was done, and we all proceeded to resign ourselves to a gentle simmer for the remainder of the journey. Somehow the Russian gentleman, who had originated the *cloture*, and thereby drawn attention to himself, seemed to the Englishman to be a fitting subject for a sketch, and in a few moments his lineaments, with perhaps a slight exaggeration of the more pronounced features, were roughly transferred to paper. Unfortunately the model got an inkling of what was going on, and as we ran into the station at our journey's end he had a fierce confabulation with the guard which resulted in that worthy pouncing on the obnoxious paper, then lying among the newspapers and guide-books of its author, and the subsequent appearance of a file of gendarmes, who conducted the delinquent straight to the police-office. Here we followed them to see fair play, and all appeared to go well, the prisoner giving his card and expressing his horror at the idea of having unintentionally wounded the susceptibilities of the Russian. The police officer, for a wonder, saw something of the humour of the situation, bowed the accused out, and all seemed to have blown over ; but the complainant was by no means satisfied with this solution of the matter and laid his case before higher officials, with the ultimate result that the young artist received the intimation that his presence in that country was no longer an occasion of unmixed delight to the Russian people ; the Embassy as usual "sat tight" and sagaciously said "quite so" while the delinquent was obliged to return to his distant people.

The first object that attracts our attention on arrival at Krasno Selo is the long line of tents of the standing summer camp of the Guards pitched about half a mile from the station, and high above the dark trees that shelter the camp swings idly in mid air the light bubble of a war balloon. To this camp we make our way, and passing further on, after having satisfied our curiusity by inquiring as to the balloon, we suddenly find the panorama of the battle spread out before us. As we stand facing eastwards we find ourselves in the centre of a line of detached earthworks extending to our right and left along the eastern front of Krasno Selo town, which lies a mile in rear of us. These works are being defended by a force of some 20,000 men, under General Prince Slakowski against a similar force under General Richter ; which is also visible on the plain beyond entrenching itself in the best positions for investing the place. This work was being carried on under the fire

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

YESTERDAY was observed as a close holiday in honour of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The London Financial Telegram of Monday evening reported, as we anticipated, a further advance in the price of Bar Silver, which was quoted at 44¾d. per oz., an eighth higher than the previous day's rate. Two lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay were allotted at 1s. 5 1-16d. ; and six and a half lakhs on Calcutta, of which three and a half lakhs were at 1s. 5 1-16d. and the rest at 1-32d. higher. Sterling Loan came one-eighth higher at 101 ; and Rupee Securities had advanced to the same extent ; Four per cent. being quoted at 69⅛ and Four-and-a-half at Rs. 73 1-16. Consols had declined to the same extent, say to 101. Last evening's advices through Reuter make Bar Silver another 1-16d. higher at 44 7-16 ; but from private sources we learn that the rate was 44¼d. per oz : also that instead of the sales of Council Telegraphic Transfers above reported, fourteen lakhs were placed at 1s. 5 3-32d. In other quotations there was no further change.

The Liverpool market closed on Monday with a higher tendency, Surats firm ; and Sales reaching 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. In spot prices Mid. Uplands were ¼d. higher at 5 7- 16d., and in Surats, Good Oomras and Good and Fine Broach had advanced 1-16d. per lb. Arrivals were called firmer, and for Sept.-Nov. and January-February delivery they were quoted 1-16d. higher, while for November-January they were put up 3-64d. per lb. Fine Broach, Feb.-March shipment, F. G. F. Clause, was quoted at 4 15-16d., an advance of 1-16d. on the last previous quotation. Yesterday the Liverpool Market closed firm, with sales 14,000 bales—1,200 Surats—but there was no further change either in spot or arrival prices ; the latter were also called firm.

New York advices under Monday's date reported an advance of 1-16 in Spot, and of five points in Futures, at 9 7-16 and 9·42, respectively, while Receipts at the Ports reached 30,000 bales. Futures have since lost one point of the advance, but Spot come unchanged. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports wired yesterday were 26,000 bales, making 56,000 bales for the two days, against 59,000 bales for the corresponding days last year, and 66,000 bales for 1884.

COTTON.—The has been a fair demand for this staple to-day, especially for Bengals of the new crop ; but although the rates which have been offered have been ruling for some time past, sellers will not meet the demand. Considerable anxiety exists amongst the native dealers in Bengal Cotton regarding the prospects of the crop, which is now reported to be suffering from drought, and unless rain falls very shortly the estimates of the crop must be considerably reduced. This is the first unfavourable news which we have heard regarding Bengals, and further reliable information is anxiously awaited. Rain is also still required in some parts of the Dhollerah and Oomrawatete districts. We have heard of no business having been put through to-day, but we may give the following as our quotations :—

Bengals Good	Rs. 161, Fully Good Rs. 165, Fine 174,		
		January delivery.	
Oomrawuttee, Good	Rs. 179-80	March	do.
Do. do. (staple) ..	„ 186-87	do.	do.
Broach, do.	„ 216-7	do.	do.
Dhollera, do.	„ 188	April	do.

We are informed that telegrams have been received to the effect that the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association have passed standards of Khandeish for next season's business.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—In consequence of the drought in the districts, sellers of New Delhi Wheat, for April May delivery, are trying to buy back their contracts at Rs. 4-4-0, and Brown Delhi Rapeseed at Rs. 5-3-6. This state of things is exactly the same as existed at this time last year ; when some rain fell in the first week of October and restored the confidence of sellers.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days, Monday and Tuesday :—

Cotton	1,941 bales.
Wheat	73,552 cwts.
Linseed	3,990 „
Rapeseed	3,919 „
Gingelly seed	5,200 „
Popyseed	2,319 „
Ground nuts	744 „

FREIGHTS.—This market continues quiet. The County of Salop has been fixed for U. K. or Continent, and has been put on the berth for London at 18s. 9d. for Seeds and Wheat, and 20s. for other cargo. We quote :—

		Meast.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.	18s. 9d. to 20s.
London	„	21s. 3d.	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Open Charter	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Marseilles	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Genoa	„	20s to 21s. 3d.	
Trieste and Venice	„	25s. at exc. 2s. p. Re.	

EXCHANGE.—Exchange opened at 1-16d. higher than our closing rates of the 27th inst., and the advance has been well sustained at the highest quotations of the day. Mercantile Bills are not offering largely, but theyare now generally in the market, both ready and forward, while Bank Bills are not at all in more request. Calcutta rates support our own, and we hear that China is still drawing on India rather freely. We must, therefore, call rates on the whole firm at our quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Credits „ „ ...	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs „ „ ...	1'83.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has advanced to 97 15-16, a rise of ¼th on our quotation of the day before yesterda. Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—Business has continued to be mainly in Mill and Press shares, several of which have declined in value in view of the less favourable reports now current regarding the prospects of the Cotton crop. In Press shares Bombay Cotton Press, Mercantile, and Prince of Wales, all show a fall of Rs. 5, at Rs. 145 Rs. 455, and Rs. 475, respectively ; New Indian are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 120, while Fort Press, at Rs. 1,725, show a fall of Rs. 75. compared with our last quotation. In Mill shares Anglo-Indian have declined Re. 1 at Rs. 106 ; and Leopold Rs. 2 at Rs. 153, while City of Bombay, Queen, Ripon, and Luckmidas Khimjee are all Rs. 5 down at our present quotations. On the other hand, Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 35 higher at Rs. 1,325 ; and Maneckjee Petit have advanced Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,227½. The Bombay Burmah, 3rd issue, are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 725.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	860
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	30,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	--	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	--	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	10	140
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	120	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co. ...	300	600	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khangsum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press ...	1,800	125	125	--	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	--	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	--	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	--	120
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	475
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	630
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,2
Suracon Press Co. ...	240	500	500	25	6
Yokmy Press Co ...	460	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	--	--	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	--	£100	--	--	£100

SPINN ING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	--	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	69¢xd
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	435
Bombay United	900	1 000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld...	2,750	200	200	--	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	--	Rs. 125	175
Coimba. Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	910
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	--	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingangha Mill Co..	700	5 00	557	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	500	500	Rs. 2?	875
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,325
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	403
Jewras Bhalioo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,225
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	600	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,325
Mahalukshmi	850	1,000	1,000	..	670
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,227½
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	190
Morarjee Gooculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning...	600	1,000	1,000	--	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	3,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	--	187½
e of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	...	85
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	...	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	--	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	137
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 20	150
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 3-8p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	--	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	111
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	13
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	96xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re 1	74xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 7	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o	134
M. M. . ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Havelock, Col., Hyd. Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Diety, Lieut., Bo. 7-Drag. Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Major-General, Benl. Staff, to take command of Rawal Pindi Divn., from England.
Hannay, Major, Benl. Staff, on duty, from England.
Lowdell, Surgn.-Major, Bo.I.M.D., on station leave, from Agra.
Murphy, Surgn.-Major, Bo.I.M.D., on duty, from Deolali.
Pasley, Col., Benl., proceeding to England, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Lombe, Capt., Benl. Norfolk Regt., on Station leave, from Benares.
Donel, V. S., Bo.A.V.D., on leave, from Neemuch.
O'Connell, Surgn., Bo.A.M.D., on leave, from Neemuch.
Hogg, Major, 6th Bo. Cavly., on leave, from Poona.
Vidal, Lieut., Bo. 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, from Poona.

SEPSEMBER 29.

Teed, Major, Bo. Assist. Commy. Genl., on leave, from Mhow.
Brown, Lieut, 6th Bo. Cavly., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Howell, Surgn.-Major, Bo.I.M.D., on duty, to Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 28.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Major-Genl., Benl. Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hannay, Major, Benl. Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Havelock, Col., Hyd. Contingent, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Murphy, Surgn.-Major, Bo. I.M.D., on duty, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 30th September 1886.

No. 790, Volunteer Piper, F. S., having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to C Company from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY*.
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best manufacture and the very perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler pla nly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—August 10, at Cuttack, the wife of Rev T M Milnes Griffiths, of a son.
STEVENS—September 24, at Chupra, the wife of J. F Stevens, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHERLOCK—FORD—September 18, at Dalhousie, Color-Sergeant Sherlock, Northumberland Fusiliers, to Nellie M Ford.

DEATHS.

FISHER—September 24, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Holdsworth Fisher, of the Bengal Educational Service, aged 30 years 11 months.
GARRATT—September 16, at Meerut, suddenly, Frank Garratt, A V D, aged 37 years.
TEW—September 25, at Secunderabad, Eardly Norton, the infant child of Joseph Napier and Ellen Tew, aged 5 months.
WOOD—September 17, at Woodbine, Debrooghur, at the residence of her son, Elizabeth, widow of the late J N T Wood, aged 62 years, deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

AN AMATEUR.—Such a Society was started a few months since at the Sassoon Institute.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Rangoon is a well-meaning man, and he has done valuable public service during his mission in Burma, notably in bringing into strong light the inexcusable purpose to which the Provost Marshal at Mandalay turned his camera during some military executions at the beginning of the year. But he is not always wise in the way in which he endeavours to give effect to his impulses, and he is an informant whose testimony the public may do well to regard as honest though not always accurate. It is not a serious injustice that he has done to a fellow-chronicler of events in Burma by citing Mr. Geary's "Burma After the Conquest" as the testimony of an eye witness to "a system of almost indiscriminate executions" which commenced after the fall of Mandalay. But he has been guilty of an inaccurate citation, which has brought down upon the author of the work the animadversions of Mr. Holt Hallett, who devotes a couple of columns in the *Times* to answering the *Times'* correspondent upon many points, and to proving that Mr. Geary's evidence in support of the correspondent's indictment is weak and inconclusive. The most noteworthy thing in this criticism of "Burma After the Conquest' is that it should have come from Mr. Holt Hallett. It is an easy thing for him to endeavour to discredit Mr. Geary as a witness by saying that "Mr. Geary left Bombay on December 7, 1885, arrived in Mandalay on December 21, left it on December 28, and dates the preface of his book Bombay, February 26, 1886. His stay in Upper Burma was, therefore, exceedingly brief." The itinerary, so far as we know, is correct enough, and we are only sorry that we cannot give a pendent to it in an itinerary of Mr. Holt Hallett's journey from Mandalay to England. But so far as we remember, Mr. Holt Hallett must have left Burma at least a year before Mr. Geary, for he passed through Bombay for England, if we mistake not, in February or March 1885, and since then he was too busily engaged in promoting a somewhat visionary Burmese railway enterprise before reluctant Chambers of Commerce in England to have acquired any later direct knowledge of what was going on in Burma. As in this matter Mr. Holt Hallett intervenes as an expert, and claims credence as such, it is necessary to point out that however wide his acquaintance with "Burma before the Conquest" may have been, "Burma after the Conquest" is to him a *terra incognita*, in which he has not had even a brief stay.

Mr. Holt Hallett, however, has evidently read with some care the book to which the *Times'* correspondent appealed when condemning the system of almost indiscriminate executions. The pity is, therefore, that his examination was not careful enough to inform him that Mr. Geary in no wise goes into the witness box as a spectator of all the events which he narrates. That is the error of the *Times'* correspondent, and Mr. Holt Hallett, who is a shrewd man, might easily have known this, and have spared himself the task of trying to disprove allegations which had never been made. "Burma After the Conquest," so far as the episodes in question are concerned, is the work not of a spectator but of a historian, but with this advantage over most histories that it was written while the memory of eye-witnesses was fresh, while the smoke of burning villages still hung lazily over the landscape, and while material for the history still lay upon the ground waiting to be gathered up by the first industrious comer. Mr. Holt Hallett, having liberally quoted from the history, has no stronger refutation for it than doubts of his own which arise in the foggy seclusion of Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. May not the rumours credited by Mr. Geary, he asks—Mr. Geary, by the way, credits no rumours, though he narrates incidents circumstantially detailed to him by people on the spot—have been baseless ? To a critic living in Lincoln's Inn, who has no more direct knowledge of the affairs of the New Burma than he has of the affairs of the Old Saturn, any record, no matter how carefully it may have been prepared, may seem imaginary if he chooses that it shall so seem. But Mr. Holt Hallett's hypothetical negations will not go far—not much farther, for instance, than those indiscretions of the *Times'* correspondent which rightly vex his soul, and which have given so much trouble to Sir John Gorst, but which are easily disposed of by any one armed with due knowledge of men, institutions, and events under the new *regime* in Upper Burma.

There are, however, points upon which Mr. Holt Hallett is evidently well qualified to bear testimony against the *Times'* correspondent, and against some of the less careful detractors of things as they are in Upper Burma. It is reassuring, for instance, to hear from him a much more satisfactory account of Captain Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay, whom the *Times'* correspondent accuses of having tried prisoners in his own house, and others accuse of the much graver offence of being "an artillery officer destitute of legal training." If nothing more serious than the occasional trial of prisoners in a magistrate's verandah impeded the course of justice there would not be much to complain of. The English Justice of the Peace had not, at a recent date, entirely given up exercising minor jurisdiction in his own study, and the offence is one which the censors of justices' justice did not greatly trouble themselves with. Nor if Captain Adamson's chuprassies have not been too careful to exclude the public from the compound while trials have been going on in the verandah is it likely that any great harm has resulted. It is satisfactory to find that the accusation against the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay of being "only a gunner" is entirely fictitious. Mr. Holt Hallett says of him and of Mr. Fforde, the Mandalay superintendent of police, that "they are both gentlemen of high character, first-rate district officers, kindly in their feelings towards the people, and are honest and perfectly fearless in doing their duty. These officers possess an unrivalled knowledge of the people, whose language they speak like natives, and they have the happy knack of striking chords when in converse with the Burmese that instantaneously bring their hearers into harmony with them." Captain Adamson has the additional advantage of having been in civil employment for fifteen years in Burma, during seven years of which he was an Assistant Magistrate at Rangoon, serving afterwards for three years as Assistant Commissioner and for five years as Deputy Commissioner. His antecedents, therefore, are not against him, though antecedents do not count for everything against specific allegations of harshness and irregularity, and these unfortunately have been made in disquietingly strong terms. The absence of a right of appeal from the necessarily swift processes of Justice in this time of transition is, besides, a more serious matter than Sir John Gorst seems willing to admit. It is scarcely to the point to answer complaints on that score by urging that there is no right of criminal appeal in England. If we remember rightly no one has spoken more strongly in favour of the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal in England than the present Under-Secretary for India, and in England, even without a right of appeal, there are safeguards against a perversion of justice which do not exist in Upper Burma, particularly in a time of transition. Sir John Gorst, unfortunately, seems to think that this is a time when appeal can most appropriately be dispensed with. It is a pity that the limitations imposed upon a Minister at question time did not permit him to develope a proposition which seems to us extremely doubtful and not a little dangerous. In the absence of a right of appeal, however, we have the assurance of the Government that they are fully alive to the necessity of placing the administration of justice in Upper Burma above all reproach, and that no inquiry and no efforts will be spared on their part to bring about that result.

THE commercial and shipping community of Calcutta have a substantial grievance in the refusal of the Bengal Government to allow the Chamber of Commerce to elect members of the Port Trust. Doubtless the Government have reasons for their refusal, but it is extremely difficult to conjecture what they may be, and to us in Bombay, where a more liberal and reasonable *regime* prevails, the attitude of Sir Rivers Thompson on the question seems quite incomprehensible. With six out of fourteen trustees elected by the Chamber of Commerce we are not at all able to understand why the Bengal Government retain the nomination of the Calcutta Trust entirely in their own hands, putting the community in regard to the Trust upon no better footing than the Bombay Government propose by the Aden Port Trust Bill to put that port. An injustice will be done by Aden if the representative principle is entirely ignored in the constitution of a Port Trust there ; greater still must be the injustice that is done to Calcutta, which in spite of its vigorous municipal life the Bengal Government think incapable of taking the same independent share in the administration of the Dock Estate as is given to the commercial community in this city, and as it is proposed to give to Kurrachee in the Port Trust Bill recently drafted by the Bombay Government. The Bengal Government, in nominating Commissioners, doubtless do their best to ensure that they shall be men of light and leading amongst the classes interested in the prosperity of the Port. But no one would admit that the best men that the Government might choose would be able to give as full expression to the wants of the commerce and shipping of the port as men chosen by the commercial and shipping classes themselves, and as such provided with the best of all reason for endeavouring to discharge their trust in accordance with the interest of the port. As a matter of fact, if one of the Calcutta papers is correctly informed, the Government nominees, though nominated doubtless with the best of intentions have not usually been the men whom the Chamber of Commerce would have elected if the choice had been left to them. The refusal of the Government to depart from the present arrangement seems to us to be unreasonable and inconsistent with the newer policy which aims at a larger application each year of the principle of Local Self-Government. But perhaps Bombay critics, having become accustomed to a much better way of doing things, look with prejudice upon the less liberal policy to which Sir Rivers Thomson adheres in Calcutta.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. The appointment will surprise few, though it will dispose of many rumours in regard to the Government of the Punjab in which other names than his had a place. Nor will it be received with the dissatisfaction which was awakened in Bengal some months ago by the report that the present Agent to the Governor-General in Central India would follow Sir Rivers Thompson in that Presidency. But Sir Lepel Griffin is better known in the Punjab than in Bengal, and he is better liked. He was posted to the Punjab Commission twenty-four years ago, and eight years later, when only in his thirtieth year, he was made Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. He will return to his old province with brilliant antecedents to recommend him to the good-will of its inhabitants. His promotion, indeed, comes to him solely as the reward of successful service in many and trying fields. A Lieutenant-Governorship is no extravagant recompense for nearly twenty years' work in the Province to which he is about to be sent, for his critically responsible political work in Afghanistan,—work which may be said to be enduring so long as Abdur Rahman remains in peace and loyalty at Cabul—and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY M. DE FREYCINET.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

In a Speech made by M. de Freycinet at Toulouse to-day, he stated that France desired peace consistent with her dignity, but that where her interests were concerned she would act vigorously. Her relations with the European Powers were, he said, based upon mutual consideration. In conclusion, he said, that France was not desirous of acquiring any further Colonial possessions, but would keep those she already had.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 28.

General Kaulbars has sent a Note to the Bulgarian Regency stating that if the meeting of the Grand National Assembly is not postponed, Russia will regard any decisions arrived at by that body as invalid.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The R[illegible]ion to inquire into the Currency Ques[illegible] assemble on the 12th October.

SIR C. AITCHISON'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Lepel Griffin will succeed Sir C. Aitchison as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 28.

Five thousand persons continue to receive relief daily at Mandalay. After to-day none will receive relief without the case being examined into. Relief works for a thousand men are to be opened immediately. Other works are in prospect.

General Stewart leaves Mandalay for Shoaybo to-morrow. The river is falling. No further rise is expected. The dacoits have removed the bolts of the fish plates from a hundred feet of the Tounghoo Railway. Fortunately they operated on the straight portion of the line. Had they chosen the curve a serious accident would have been inevitable.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

To-day their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had partial rest before entering on the busy round of engagements before them. The Duke paid a visit to the Commander-in-Chief this morning, and to-night was driven by H.E. the Governor to the polo ground, and visited the Deccan College *en route*, the Duchess accompanying Lady Reay. The game was between teams representing the Aides-de-Camp and the 43rd Regiment. The former team overpowered the regimental players, winning by six goals to love.

To-morrow evening, after distributing the prizes to the Female Training College, the Duchess of Connaught performs a similar function at the Poona Horse Show, and a Reception at Government House concludes their day.

The Horse Show this year is unusually large, both fancy and border classes show largely increased entries. The judging was well advanced to-day; the riding and driving competitions remain for decision to-morrow, when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Governor, and Lady Reay, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot will attend.

The Duke reviews the troops composing the Poona Division on the parade ground on Friday morning, the Duchess attends the Purdah party in the afternoon, and in the evening the Ducal pair will be present at the Gayan Samaj entertainment.

On Saturday the Duke opens the Fine Arts Exhibition, and another reception takes place at Ganesh Khind at night. The races are specially arranged to occupy Monday's programme, and on Tuesday the Duke opens the new Reay Market, where he receives a Municipal addresses.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Sir C. Aitchison leaves early in April and returns in October. As another vacancy in the Council occurs about that time, the Hon. J. B. Peile will probably remain in Council.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

The Viceroy does not go from Mysore to Ooty, as originally arranged, but goes to Trichinopoly instead.

Nawaz Jung, a Hyderabad noble, is here on a visit.

THE TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The embarkation of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is going on satisfactorily. The Malda arrived from Bombay to-day, and takes mules to Rangoon.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLY FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

A well-attended meeting of the members of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India took place at the Viceregal Lodge. The Hon. Mr. Ilbert spoke on the general work done by the Society, Sir A. Colvin gave the financial statement, and Mr. Hutchison gave particulars of the progress of the Punjab Branch. Sir Lepel Griffin spoke generally on the objects of the Association, and made suggestions [illegible] further development. Mr. Kunwar Narman [illegible] Mapurthala spoke advocating a scheme [illegible]ing interest in the case. Baboo [illegible] also spoke, though not officially.

[illegible]TENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

[illegible]d that there is good reason for [illegible] Lepel Griffin will be the next [illegible]nor of the Punjab.

[illegible]S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]OMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 29

[illegible]any's s.s. Gwalior, with the [illegible]17th instant left here for [illegible]ning; and the Company's [illegible] Colombo and Calcutta at

[illegible]MOVEMENTS:

LISBON, SEPT. 28.

[illegible]ner Rewa, homeward bound [illegible] Colombo, left here this

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

[illegible] Lawada, outward bound [illegible]Malabar Coast, left here

SEPT. 22.

[illegible]rchimede left here for [illegible]k.

[illegible]GKONG, SEPT. 29.

[illegible]ele Rubattino, which [illegible] 8th instant, arrived

[illegible]IAL NEWS.

[illegible]ON, SEPT. 28.

[illegible]d firm. Surats

[illegible]....	3¾
[illegible]....	5
[illegible]....	6
[illegible]....	0-7¼
[illegible]....	69½
[illegible]....	73 1-16
[illegible]....	101
[illegible]....	101
[illegible]....	110
[illegible].....	44 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Messages for Mauritius should reach Aden by 6 p.m., on Saturday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 28.

10 p.m.	79·7

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	84·2

WITH reference to the Government resolution on Technical Education, which has been forwarded to the Municipality, the chairman of the Town Council said at the meeting yesterday that the scheme, when carried out, would do a vast deal of good to this Presidency. At the chairman's suggestion the resolution was simply recorded, because he said it would be time enough to consider it when they heard from Dr. Cooke, who had been authorized by Government to communicate with the Municipality on the subject. The other business transacted by the meeting was not of public interest.

THERE being seven entries for the Bombay Polo Tournament, it will, therefore, commence on Saturday, the 9th October, and the parade of ponies will take place at Messrs. Scots's stables, Girgaum, at 6-30 a.m. on Friday, the 8th idem. The ties will be drawn at the Gymkhana Pavalion at 6 p.m. on Friday, 1st October, and the first ties will be played off on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 9th, 11th and 12th October; on Wednesday the winners of Saturday play the drawers of the bye; on Thursday the winners of Monday and Tuesday play off their second tie, and on Saturday the final will be played.

THE Governor of Bombay will hold a durbar at Satara next month, the occasion being the opening of the West Deccan Railway line from Poona to Satara.

"ATLAS" hears that Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff is desirous of re-entering Parliament as a Unionist Liberal.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has done Mr. Framjee P. Bhumgara, jeweller, at the Indian and Colouial Exhibition, the honour of accepting from him a copy of the "Hindoo Pantheon," printed in gold and satin. On August 9, Mr. Framjee was summoned by telegram to Osborne to wait on Her Majesty with a selection of Indian art wares. On the same occasion both Mr. Framjee and his brother were invited to stay at Osborne for a couple of days as Her Majesty's guests.

THE arrangements for the Viceroy's cold weather tour are now being completed. His Excellency will arrive at Lahore at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 1st of November, and receive a full dress reception. The levée will take place at 9-30 on that evening. Tuesday, the 2nd, will be taken up with receiving and returning the visits of the native Chiefs. On Wednesday morning Lady Dufferin will present the prizes to the Medical College, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency will lay the foundation-stone of the new College. At 11 a.m. on the 4th, His Excellency will preside at the Convocation of the University, and will leave at 9 p.m., privately, for Ahmedabad.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is expected to arrive at Hyderabad on the 23rd of November. His Excellency will leave Bombay for Nandgaon on November 19th, after dinner, arriving there early next morning. Two or three days will be spent in visiting the caves of Ellora, Rosa, Doulatabad, and Aurungabad. The special train will probably leave Ahmednagar on the evening of the 22nd, arriving at Hyderabad on the afternoon of the day following. Great preparations are being made to give the Viceregal party a suitable reception at Aurangabad, the Municipal Committee of which, we hear, intends to present their Excellencies with an address of welcome. If a short stoppage can be made at Gulburga, the townspeople will give the party an enthusiastic welcome.

A FEW days ago a paragraph appeared in the *Deccan Times* that a man had recently been released from Hanamcondah jail, where he had been awaiting his trial for sixteen years. It now turns out that the man had not been in jail all those years awaiting his trial, but had been tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder, sixteen years ago. "The children and heirs of the prisoner were at that time very young, and consequently, according to precept of Mohammedan law, which was at the time observed, the sentence passed was so far conditional as to be carried out in full, subject to the exercise of *the right of pardon* on the part of the children on their attaining the age of majority. On these children attaining that age recently they were questioned on the subject of their father's pardon, and on being unanimous that he should be released, the point was referred for the orders of the High Court. The Judges came to the conclusion, that whatever they might themselves think of this bit of old-world practice and of this particular decision, it was only right that it should be given effect to, seeing that the prisoner had been buoyed up by the hope of his speedy release through the good offices of his offspring."

IT is stated that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of constructing a steam tramway in Hyderabad, and that the Nizam will shortly be asked to grant the usual concessions, subject to the conditions of its agreement with the new railway company.

AT the next open competition for the Civil Service of India, thirty-eight candidates will be selected, who will be disposed of as follows:—Bengal, Lower Provinces, and Assam, ten; North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces, fourteen; Burma, three; Madras, five; and Bombay, six.

MADRAS, on the whole, cannot be said to be badly off for clergymen of the Church of England, as at the end of the last official year there was one Bishop for the Diocese, two Assistant Bishops, and 222 other ordained clergymen. Of the latter, ninety-two were Europeans or of European descent, and 130 were natives. The number of Government chaplains was only thirty-eight, of whom eight were absent on furlough at the end of the year; and of the thirty-three missionaries six were absent on furlough.

WITH the view of pushing on the work of the Archæological Survey in Southern India, the Secretary of State, at the request of the local Government, supported by the Government of India, has secured the services of Dr. Hultzsch, of Dresden, a scholar versed in the Sanskrit, Pali, and Dravidian languages, as Epigraphist for the Madras Presidency. His duty will consist in translating inscriptions in those languages and training pundits to assist in the work. The terms on which Dr. Hultzsch has accepted the appointment are that he receives a salary of Rs. 400 a month for three years, a free passage to India, with permission to reside in a hill station during the hot weather, and one, month's priviilege leave annually. The salary of Mr. Rae, the First Assistant, has also, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 a month, with further annual increments of Rs. 25 up to a maximum of Rs. 500 per mensem. It is hoped that, with the assistance of Dr. Fultzsch, the completion of the survey may be effected within reasonable limits as to time and cost.

OWING to financial considerations, it has been decided to hold in abeyance for the present the scheme for the formation of a Civil Veterinary Department in India. The introduction of the system of Station Veterinary Hospitals has resulted in a surplus of Veterinary Officers, and it was decided to utilize this surplus in the Civil Veterinary Department; but as the formation of this Department is now postponed to some future time, the Secretary of State has been requested to take steps for the gradual withdrawal of the Veterinary Surgeons who are found to be surplus to the sanctioned establishment of 48 officers.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Brigade Major of Royal Artillery and a Brigade Major of Royal Engineers to the force in Burma. The Commander-in-Chief in India has nominated Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., of the Military Works Department, to the latter appointment, and the Secretary of State has been asked by wire to order Captain Spratt out at once. Nomination to the former appointment has not as yet been made, and the Government of India has been asked to submit the name of the officer as early as possible.

BARON JOACHIM DE BRENER, Chamberlain—or Lord-in-Waiting—to His Imperial and Royal Highness the Emperor of Austria, who has been travelling in India for the past eleven months, has arrived at Madras, where he is the guest of Mr. Eales, the Austro-Hungarian Consul. The Baron will probably remain here until the end of the current week, when he proceeds to the Neilgherries, and thence, *via* Trichinopoly, Madura and Tuticorin, to Ceylon. From that Island, the Baron will return to Austria, *via* the Straits, China, Japan, San Francisco and America, all of which countries he intends to visit.

THERE is in the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons (says the London correspondent of the *Newcastle Leader*) a veteran journalist of strong opinions and outspoken language, whose comments on the proceedings going on beneath him are sometimes made in tones which can hardly fail to reach the ears of members below. An amusing incident was thus caused during Mr. Sexton's speech on the Belfast Disturbances Bill. The hon. gentleman was complaining of the measure being taken at one o'clock in the morning, when a gruff voice from the press gallery retorted, "You should have blocked it." Mr. Sexton, unlike most of those sitting around him, failed to detect whence the interruption came; but assuming that it originated on the Ministerial benches, he observed, "An hon. member opposite says we should have blocked it," and proceeded elaborately to explain why that course had not been taken. The remainder of his speech was free from audible interruption.

A NOVELTY that every one has not seen is what they are always on the look-out for in bazaars. A favourite novelty was once a game at chess in which the "men" were human beings "dressed up." Better than this, however, would be the new American innovation. It is billiards on horseback. An ordinary table is placed in the centre of a large hall, and the players on horses hold the reins with their left hand and the cue with the right. Such a game was played the other day in New York. The price of admission to the hall was ten dollars, the match for a hundred up, and the stakes £1,000. A Mr. Warrington, on a splendid horse, walked—or rather rode—away from his opponent, finishing up with a break of twelve. The game lasted two hours, so that there were evidently not many breaks of twelve.

THE other day a Japanese lady in Tokio drank a quantity of carbolic acid under the impression that it used in that manner it would answer better the purposes of a disinfection than if sprinkled about the house. She died.

IT is announced that at last China has consented to recognise Macao as Portuguese territory. In return the Portuguese authorities will allow the Imperial Maritime Customs of China to open an office with a Commissioner in Macao for the protection of the Chinese revenue.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. TAYLOR, who has been officiating as Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, is confirmed in that pleasant appointment in the place of Surgeon Owen, who was originally selected to fill it on his return from the Boundary Commission. The Allahabad paper says:—"It seems to have been rather prematurely concluded that compensation might be found for Dr. Owen in the Joint Civil-Surgeonship of Simla, about to be vacated by Dr. Franklin. But those who counted on this apparently reckoned without their host; the host in this case being the Viceroy, who is believed to have some other nomination in view. *Les absens ont toujours tort*—a free translation of which might be applied to the fate of Dr. Owen as the absent are liable to be dished. But Dr. Owen's road to preferment is not likely to be blocked by an accidental check."

THE German farmers in Upper Lusatia are asking for a reduction of rent owing to the long prevalence of agricultural depression, by which they are rapidly being brought to the verge of ruin.

LETTERS just received from Stanley Pool, South Africa, contain particulars of the destruction by fire of the Baptist Mission Station at that place on the 24th of June. The loss is estimated at not less than £3,000, and all the personal effects of the missionaries have been destroyed.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is asserted there that orders have been sent to Admiral St. Hilaire, commanding the French naval station at Tahiti, to seize upon the Leeward Islands of that group, and to resort to force if necessary, to occupy them.

THE Shah of Persia appears to be a model fatherly Sovereign. The ladies of Teheran recently sent a deputation to him to complain of the cafés which are springing up there on all sides. They set forth that their husbands spent too much of their time there, and that the consequence was "a decrease in the development of family life and a blow to the happiness of the domestic hearth." The next day his Persian Majesty ordered all the cafés in his kingdom to be closed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE huts of the native followers of the British Infantry Regiment at Quetta have been entirely built by the Pioneers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment. This is the kind of work to make men good soldiers.

THE two Native Mountain Batteries of Artillery, now being raised in the Punjab, are intended for service in Burma, after the withdrawal of the additional troops. One British Mountain Battery and two Native Mountain Batteries will then form part of the garrison of Burma.

THE Volunteers of the Rangoon Artillery and Rangoon Rifle Corps, who accompanied the Expedition in Upper Burma, have been paid and rationed as soldiers. They were also paid the Burma gratuity for service, and will be eligible for the Burma medal when issued.

THE Government of India, on the recommendation of the General Officer lately commanding at Suakim and the Surgeon General H. M.'s Forces, have sanctioned the promotion of Apothecary E. Gillson and Hospital Assistant A. Ramanjulu Modelliar by one step in rank, in recognition of their services during the late operations at Suakim. By this, Apothecary Gillson, who was in the ordinary course promoted to 1st grade Apothecary in April last, will now stand supernumerary as a 2nd-grade Senior Apothecary, and the Hospital Assistant will be advanced to the grade of Senior Hospital Assistant, which will secure him an increase in his salary of Rs. 20 per month, thus going over the heads of eight of his seniors. As regards the double charge allowance recommended Mr. Apothecary Gillson, the Government of India have negatived the proposal as being inadmissible by regulations and a very inconvenient precedent.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued yesterday, containing the following notification:—

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay by the appointment of the Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, and whereas the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Peile, is not available on the spot to take charge of the appointment, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has under the provisions of section 27 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, appointed the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to act as a temporary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay, pending the return to duty of the Chief Secretary.

2. The Honourable Sir William Wedderburn, Baronet, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, has this day before noon taken his seat in the Council accordingly.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY HEREDITARY OFFICES BILL.

THE following Second Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874, is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Having taken into our consideration the statistics obtained at the request of the Honourable Mr. Ranade and the Honourable the Thakur of Limbdi, and other information and opinions on the subject of this Bill received since the date of our last report, we have made the following further alterations in the Bill:—

(1). We propose to substitute for the amended section 5, contained in section 1 of the Bill, the following section, *viz.*:—

PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION WATAN AND WATAN RIGHTS.

"5 (1) Without the sanction of Government it shall not be competent:

(*a*) to a watandar to mortgage, charge, alienate or lease, for a period beyond the term of his natural life, any watan or any part thereof; or any interest therein, to or for the benefit of any person who is not a watandar of the same watan;

(*b*) to a representative watandar, to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate any right with which he is invested, as such, under this Act.

"(2) In the case of any watan in respect of which a service commutation settlement has been effected either under section 15 or before that section came into force, clause (*a*) of this section shall apply to such watan, unless the right of alienating the watan without the sanction of Government is conferred upon the watandars by the terms of such settlement or has been acquired by them under the said terms."

It will be observed that in clause (*a*) we propose to restore the word "lease" which on the first occasion we struck out. It has been pointed out that by giving a perpetual lease or a lease for a very long period, the object of the clause might be defeated. We think it better therefore to require the sanction of Government to leases also; but by only prohibiting a mortgage, charge, alienation or lease for a period beyond the term of the watandar's natural life, we recognize the principle that a watandar's interest in watan property is a life interest only.

(2). We have inserted sub-section (2) in the above new section (5) in order to remove a doubt which appears to exist as to the applicability of the provisions of the law against the alienation, &c., of watan-property to watans in respect of which service has been commuted.

(3). Having regard to the generally expressed desire that females should not be excluded from the inheritance of watan-property, but that their right of succession thereto should be merely postponed in favour of any male member qualified to inherit, we have redrawn section 2 of the Bill in such terms as to secure this object. The section as drawn in our last report would have caused watans to lapse, in default of male heirs, to Government. But as full right of adoption has been conceded to watandars, it was not probable that a failure of male heirs would often occur, and in behalf of Government it is of no great importance to maintain their right to resume watans to which no male claimant survives. On the other hand we consider that the section which we now propose will fairly cover the case of Mahomedan, Christian and Parsi watandars, because it is a correct principle that a hereditary village officer should be a male, whatever his race and whatever the law of inheritance of that race.

(4). At the commencement of new section 38, in section 6 of the Bill, we think it expedient to insert the words: "subject to the provisions of sections 45 and 46," in order that the provisions of those two sections may not be deemed to be superseded.

(5). There is as great variety of opinion as to the periods for which patels and kulkarnis should hold office in the cases specified in clause (*b*) of the new section 38. We propose to leave the period to be determined in each case by the Collector, provided that it is not to be more than ten years or less than five. This appears to be the most widely approved of several proposals, and it is likely to be convenient and fair in practice.

(6). Between the word "is" and the word "disabled" clause (*d*) of the new section 45 (section 7 of the Bill) we propose to insert the words "in the opinion of the Collector." This will enable the Collector to accept the service of any person whose disability from infirmity of body does not appear to him to incapacitate such person for the duties required of him.

(7). The new section 7B is required merely to bring the language of section 50 of Bombay Act III. of 1874 into conformity with that of the new section 45, clause (*e*).

(8). We have had under our consideration a memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated 10th September 1886, in which the Dumaldar Hita-Wardhani Association of Poona ask that the privilege may be conferred upon holders of alienated villages appointing and punishing their own village officers. Previous to the passing of Bombay Act III. of 1874, Government did permit inamdars in certain circumstances, and subject generally to confirmation by the Collector or Magistrate, to nominate officiators, but the absence of any provision authorising such procedure in the Act has prevented its being followed since. We propose, therefore, to add a new section to the Bill (section 10A) amending section 84 of the Act in such a manner as to enable Government (1) whenever they think fit and subject to such special conditions, if any, as they deem it necessary to prescribe, to confer upon the holder of an alinated village or upon an agent of such holder all or any of the powers and duties which the Act requires a Commissioner or Collector to perform, and (2) at any time to cancel any order so made. This provision will restore inamdars, &c., to the position which they held previous to the passing of Bombay Act III. of 1874, and permit of their being invested with any powers or duties under the Act for which they show themselves qualified.

We are of opinion that the Bill, as now amended, should be passed at an early date, as it will be more convenient that the Matadars Bill, No. 3 of 1884, should be considered and reported on after this Bill has received the approval of the Council. All the provisions of both Bills have been very fully discussed both by hereditary officers and their representatives and by the officers of Government concerned in the administration of Bombay Act III. of 1874, and there is no probability that the publication of this report or further delay will elicit any additional opinions or information of any value.

J. B. PEILE.
M. MELVILL.
M. G. RANADE.
J. R. NAYLOR.

27th September 1886.

I accept the Report of the Select Committee, and the alterations proposed therein as a fair compromise on most of the points raised in the dissent. I am sorry that the suggestion in regard to the transfer of appeals to the District Courts, and the modification proposed in the penal section relating to the liability to forfeiture of the entire watan for an offence committed by a representative watandar or his deputy or substitute did not commend themselves to the majority of the Select Committee. With these two reservations, I sign the Report of the Select Committee.

M. G. RANADE.

THE TRAINING OF CAVALRY HORSES

THE following General Order, dated Simla, 18th September, has been issued by the Adjutant General:—

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to impress upon all officers of Cavalry the necessity of bringing their men and horses to the highest state of efficiency during the approaching drill season.

The squadron instruction ordered to be carried out in the early part of the cold weather in accordance with G. O. 57 of 1884, G. O. C. C., dated 16th September 1885, and 23rd July 1886, is admirably suited to work off all superfluous flesh that may have accumulated on the horses during the summer months; whilst the faster work they get when the squadrons are brought together for regimental movements, ought to bring them into such condition that a gallop in line for a mile with a gradually increasing pace, followed by an effective charge, should be easily performed without causing distress to any of the troop horses.

This was the test to which Frederick the Great put all his Cavalry regiments, and in more mordern times, a great authority (Von Schmidt) says, "the long gallop must be the end and aim of our instruction."

To prevent loss of condition this training should be most gradual, but His Excellency expects that, by the time the drill season is half over, the horses of every regiment will be fit for the most arduous duties that Cavalry can be called upon to perform. In order to bring horses to this efficient state, the following programme of drills, &c., is to be strictly adhered to, except when sanction for any change has been received from Army Head-Quarters.

October, November and December—Regiments to be up for squadron instruction, riding and other drills, musketry, &c., the whole of which must be completed by the end of the year.

January.—Regimental movements; at least four parades a week. During the last week field movements to be practised across country.

February 1st to 15th.—Detached duties as follows:—

1st day.—A reconnaissance as laid down at page 277, Cavalry Regulations, 1885, from 14 to 16 miles, covering a front of from 6 to 8 miles. Sketches and reports to be made by the different reconnoitring parties, and submitted eventually to Army Head-Quarters. Squadrons to bivouac for the night keeping up their communications.

2nd day.—Continue the reconnaissance, making a total distance of not less than 30 miles from the starting point. On completion of the reconnaissance squadrons to concentrate on one of the advanced contact squadrons and encamp.

3rd and 4th days.—Outpost duties from day break on the 3rd day till noon on the 4th day.

5th day—March back to Cantonments (30 miles) taking all military precautions.

6th and 7th days.—Halt.

8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th—A repetition of the above, but starting from Cantonments in a different direction.

The remainder of the drill season to be devoted to Cavalry Brigade parades (if possible) and to manœuvres with other branches of the service. It is during this period, *and not before*, that the annual inspection of the regiment is to take place.

Although the above programme will entail much hard and fast work, it is not more than a good class of troop-horse can, bar accidents, perform with ease, provided that—

(1) He has been well trained for the work.

(2) There is a good system of stable management in the regiment.

(3) He is saved all unnecessary fatigue in the field.

With reference to this last point, attention is called to the orders* issued by Sir Frederick Roberts on the 2nd June 1886, regarding the necessity of saving troop horses as much as possible.

The carrying out of the foregoing instructions means increased work to both officers and men, but the Commander-in-Chief can assure all those who have the well-being of the regiments at heart, that their time and labour will not be thrown away. They will reap their full reward on service, for they will then find that their men possess self-confidence and a faculty of adopting themselves to circumstances, which would be looked for in vain in the ranks of those regiments who have been content to learn their work on the parade ground only.

*G. O. C. C., p. 238.

UPPER BURMA LAWS BILL.

IN presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Upper Burma Laws Bill on the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon. C.P. Ilbert said:—When introducing this Bill in July last, I said that its object was to lay the foundation of a system of law for Upper Burma, and I explained the system under which that Province had been provisionally administered under British rule. Since then I have seen statements to the effect that the provisions of the laws have been totally ignored in Upper Burma and that the people of that Province have been deprived of the safeguards against injustice to which they are legally entitled. As such statements are calculated to convey an entirely erroneous impression of the facts, it may be desireable, that I should, at the risk of repetition, describe again the nature of the provisional administration which this measure and the Regulations by which it is to be supplemented are intended to stpersede. That administration has been conducted in accordance with certain Provisional Instructions, which were framed by Sir Charles Bernard and approved by the Government of India. The object of those instructions was to apply to Upper Burma the provisions of the Indian Codes so far as they were applicable to the circumstances of the country and suitable to the customs and habits of the people. Certain variations from the precise procedure laid down by the Codes were considered necessary. Among the most important of these variations was the substitution for the method of appeals provided by the Codes of a system of review and revision by superior authorities. With the view of securing regularity of procedure and guarding against failures of justice, special stress was laid on the exercise of the powers of review and revision thus conferred, and all those who are familiar with the administration of justice in frontier tracts are aware how much better these powers are adapted to the circumstances of such tracts than the ordinary procedure of appeal provided by the Codes. I need not go through the other variations between the Instructions and the Codes. They are all of a similar character, and such as were rendered necessary by the exceptional and transitional state of things with which we had to deal.

I believe that these instructions have worked satisfactorily, and have proved to be well-adapted to their purpose. Careful inquiry has been made into all cases in which officers of the British Administration have been charged with oppressive conduct, or abuse of the powers entrusted to them; and the result of the inquiry has been in each case to show that the charge either had been grossly exaggerated or had no foundation in fact. As to one point there can be no room for doubt, namely, that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which our officers have had to contend, the administration of justice in Upper Burma under British rule has constituted an immense advance on anything which existed under the late *regime*.

I am aware that the 'Instructions' are open to technical objections, on the ground that certain Indian Acts, including the general Codes, were extended to Upper Burma by the mere fact of its incorporation in the Indian Empire, and that the instructions issued last spring are not in precise accordance with those Acts. But it was obviously impossible to work those Acts immediately and without modification, in a Province so situated as Upper Burma. The choice practically lay between adherence to the letter of the law and observance of its spirit, and we preferred the latter course. In asking the Council, as I do by this Bill, to give retrospective validity to the Provisional Instructions of last spring, I can confidently affirm that I am not asking them to condone any act, omission, or practice inconsistent with the substantial interests of justice.

I have said that the law embodied in this Bill will be supplemented by Regulations under the Statute of 1870. Until this Bill has been passed, there will be no authority competent to submit those Regulations in the manner required by the Statute. But much time has been devoted to them during the last few months; they have been carefully considered by the Government of India in consultation with the local authorities; they are now in a very forward state of preparation; and I believe that a very short time will elapse before they become law. When it is remembered how long a period elapsed before anything like a settled system of law was introduced into such Provinces as Oudh and the Punjab, it will be seen that the Government is not chargeable with undue delay in the performance of its task of providing a Code of laws suitable to the circumstances of its new Province.

To return to the Bill. The alterations made by the Select Committee are neither numerous nor important, and are all, or nearly all, based on suggestions made by Sir C. Bernard after consultation with his officers.

There are certain provisions of the Bill which ought to come into force simultaneously with the Regulations to which I have referred, and we have therefore postponed their operation for a period which will not, I hope, exceed a few weeks. We have also defined somewhat more precisely the local area to which certain parts of the Bill are to apply. There is no present intention of importing British law into the Shan States, and therefore we have excluded those States from the operation of the laws which we declare in force in Upper Burma, merely reserving a power, which may possibly be useful hereafter, to introduce into any portions of those States such laws, if any, as may be required. We have made a few additional modifications in the Acts scheduled for application to Upper Burma in the narrower sense of the world, and we have made a few additions to the list of those Acts. But, as will be seen from our report, none of these alterations are of any material importance, and the Bill which I am asking the Council to pass is, in all its substantial features, that which was introduced last July.

THE KARENS OF BURMA.

IN times like the present, when disorder and disloyalty have reached their present proportions, mainly through much bungling on the part of the Police, and of other branches of the Government Service, we cannot afford to have the Karens disgusted. They are the one indigenous race who have come well to the front in the hour of trial, and have shown themselves ready to give active help in suppressing disorder and anarchy. The Arakanese also have shown their entire loyalty by the perfect quiescence at Arakan through all the recent troubles; and many other sections of the indigenous population are undoubtedly perfectly loyal to the British Government. In former years the Talines did good work and even yet their services could probably be counted on in any great emergency, though the distinction between Burman and Taline has died out very much of late years. But the Karens are the only race who have been called by recent circumstances actually to take up arms in defence on hearths and homes, and they have responded in a way which has excited the admiration of every one.

In such a case as this, there was reason to fear that actual fighting between Karens and Burmans would do much to revive the old deadly hatred which existed between these two races. For generations, perhaps for centuries, they had fought bitterly with each other. Through time the Burmese completely got the upper hand, and they used their power mercilessly. The Karens were hunted as wild beasts, being, indeed, regarded by the Burmese as scarcely human beings. The recollection of these wrongs must be still fresh in the minds of the Karens. The old people must in their youth have actually lived in the thickest recesses of the jungle, in constant dread of even a chance encounter with the Burmese. All must have heard of these barbarities from their parents and grand-parents. Under such circumstances as these, a wild outbreak of savage warfare might well have occurred. This, though it would have served to intimidate the Burmese dacoits, would only have added to the difficulties with which Government was grappling; and we cannot be sufficiently thankful that Karen courage did not seek an outlet in this way. It speaks volumes for the training these people have received at the hands of missionaries, that the wild, craven tribes of fifty years ago have developed not only courage, but also the higher qualities of civilised self-restraint which prevent that courage from finding vent in savage atrocities, even when they are thus prematurely called on again to fight their hereditary foes. Their perfect discipline and self-restraint, under such trying circumstances, has been even more admirable than their courage.

We feel sure that the Chief Commissioner will never allow a people who have shown so many admirable qualities to be punished indiscriminately with their foolish and disloyal neighbours. The facts vouched for by Dr. Vinton are damaging enough to Government as it is. Were the administration as perfect as we have a right to expect, consideriug its cost, such a flagrant injustice could never have been perpetrated even by a subordinate officer. It behoves the Government to undo the mischief, and to do so at once and in the most public manner. No desire to screen any individual official must be allowed to stand in the way. It must be made clear to the people of this country that active and cheerful loyalty, such as has been shown by the Karens, is noticed and thoroughly appreciated by Government, while disloyalty and sedition are certain to be punished. There must be no shadow of doubt left in people's minds as to which will *pay* best in the long run, active loyalty or acquiescence in sedition. In more ways than one Government has failed to demonstrate this, so numbers have joined the dacoits under the smallest compulsion. The Karens have steadily refused to do so, and Government cannot too strongly mark its appreciation of that refusal.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 18th of September there were 227 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 190 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·8 per thousand. There was no death from small-pox, 11 from cholera, 75 from fevers, 30 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 Non-Asiatics, 9 Mixed Races. 147 Hindus, 65 Muhammadans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th of September was 227 against 190 and 205 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 9 and 13 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 75 and 33 respectively against 70 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·3 per mille per annum against 24·8, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—On the recommendation of the Judges of the local High Court, Government have decided to extend the system of trial by jury in Sessions Courts (with the exception of the agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari) to all cases of abetment of such offences as are already triable by jury, viz., theft; robbery; receiving and concealing stolen property; house trespass and dishonestly breaking open a closed receptacle.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

DEATH of Mr. Frank Garratt.—Many of our sporting readers will read with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Frank Garratt, Veterinary Department, who died of fever at Meerut on the 16th instant. His name had long been associated with all that was best in racing in Upper India, and his place will not be easily filled. His popularity in his own department was fully equal to that which he had gained on the Turf.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN COREA.

ADVICES from Seoul and Chemulpo throw some light upon the con[illegible]on of things in Corea, although the outcome of the agitation appears to be as

accurately informed of all the facts in the case and asked if the organisation would not pay Hurley a handsome reward for his skill and courage. This idea was eagerly caught up, and McParlan, then known as McKenna, was entrusted with the duty of sounding Kehoe. McParlan found his mission an easy one. Kehoe was vastly pleased at Hurley's style of workmanship, and readily agreed that he ought to have 800dols. or 500dols. He said he had no authority to order the payment of so large a sum, but he would call a county convention of the order, there make known the facts, and ask the organisation to authorise him to present Mr. Hurley with a suitable testimonial. The convention was called, and it met on August 25, at Tamaqua, in the house of James Carroll, a liquor seller, who was subsequently hanged for murder. If what is about to be told should seem to the reader to be incredible, it is only necessary to say that everything here spoken of as fact is taken from sworn testimony that has been of court record for ten years, and that has never been contradicted or even questioned. The convention met, and there were present all the leaders of the order in the county. Thomas Hurley took pians not to be absent. He wanted to enjoy his blushing honours, and he wanted the reward which he looked upon as certain to be his. On one point the convention was a unit—that the killing Gomer James was an act loudly calling for acknowledgment and reward. Hurley presented his statement, and was amazed and indignant beyond words when Patrick Butler, the body master of the Lost Creek Division, disputed him. Butler said one of his boys, M'Lain by name, had killed James, and was entitled to whatever reward the deed entitled its perpetrator to. Here was a pretty go! The convention, having two Richmonds in the field, could not take final action. But, with the view of finding out which claimant really was the artist whose masterpiece excited such universal admiration, M'Parlan and Butler were instructed to take testimony and report. They held court in the bush near Shenandoah on the following Sunday, and listened to a number of witnesses. Among these was Edward Monaghan, a constable. Hurley was there, but M'Clain did not dare to show his face. The witnesses were unanimous in declaring Hurley the hero of the picnic tragedy. Butler could on longer dispute his claim, and the committee reported to Kehoe in Hurley's favour. But the architect of the James's affair never received his reward. The whole fabric of Molly Maguireism, that aristocracy of labour founded on murder, was soon shaken from centre to circumference, and all the money in its treasury found its way into the pockets of criminal lawyers. Hurley fled in mad terror and eluded the most tireless pursuit of Pinkerton's men. In addition to killing James, Hurley helped to plan the murder of Thomas Sanger and William Uren, who were shot down at Raven Run on September 1, 1875, and took a hand in supplying men to remove John P. Jones, who was killed near Lansford two days later. In the latter affair Hurley's men did not have a hand, as they were too slow, and the work was done by others. But Hurley "coached" the men who had been selected to kill the boss at Raven Run—Thomas Sanger. He himself was an acknowledged connoisseur in the art of removal, and when he opened his lips to explain the proper way to shoot a man his pupils paid heed. He said the way to act was this: "Hold your pistol at full cock in your pocket, walk up to your man, draw your pistol, and let him have it straight through the breast pocket of his coat." Hurley was thoroughly bad, and cared no more for human life than Jack Kehoe himself did. His trial, after his flight from this region, if it could ever be traced, would no doubt prove to have been a bloody one.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S EVERY-DAY LIFE.

THE *Freeman's Journal* contains an interesting article descriptive of the daily life of Cardinal Newman at the Birmingham Oratory:—"A brain that is as restless and active as in times gone by leaves his Eminence, whose age falls short of the years of the century by one only, little time for anything but the important work for which there is only the twilight remaining. There are but a privileged few, such as Lord Emly, who pays the cardinal a yearly visit, the Duke of Norfolk, and some of the 'Old Boys,' who are now permitted to see 'The Father.' I might remark that the cardinal is never addressed by the other fathers as 'Your Eminence,' but as 'Father,' and spoken of as 'The Father.' On the other hand, he addresses them as 'John,' 'Lewis,' &c. The visitors see the same resolute face, the identical eye which marked the Oxford man who carried on the greatest controversy of our time. The marks of time are to be seen, but they are only physical. The cardinal's voice is very weak—so weak that only those who are close to the pulpit can hear him when preaching. He wore spectacles when a young man, but reads without them now, except when the light is bad. There is in his manner great slowness of perception of external objects, and the same abstracted air which goes along with the majority of old men, so much so that he is at times entirely dead to those who may be with him in the refectory, and frequently has to be reminded of their presence."

The cardinal has two rooms; he is the only member of the Oratory, who has another apartment in addition to his bedroom. One of these rooms is used for his study, a portion of it being partitioned off as a place for saying mass in. Another room leads off as a of the sitting-room is used as a bedroom, leading out are allowed to penetrate either room. No visitors fathers have free access to either of these rooms. The but about servants and their superior at any time, He has an Irish servant, in engaging he is very particular. he is very faithful servant, named James Cusack, whom although second of. This James is very faithful, and, one of the rough "old boys" of Handy Andy's ...ool, he is much liked by the fathers.

The simplicity of John Henry Newman's life, and the plainness of all his personal surroundings have in no sense been affected by the high dignity of the cardinalate, which was given to him in 1879. His two rooms are furnished in a style that might be called that of a simple monk of the present time. His personal attire is that of an Oratorian Father—the only difference between him and the other fathers being that he wears a red biretta, red stockings, a red band round his waist, red buttons to cassock, red trimmings, in fact, and a pectoral cross attached to a gold chain. Every morning he rises at five, without any one to awaken him, he dresses without assistance, shaves himself, and then is engaged in saying office till seven; at that hour one of the novices, or in his absence one of the fathers, serves "The Fathers' Mass," which is said that in that part of his room which is partitioned off.

Breakfast being finished, at about nine o'clock he returns to his room, where his devotions, correspondence, studies, and the book he is now engaged on occupy him till half-past one clock, which is his punctual dinner-time. Whenever the fathers desire to see him they have free access to his room. But it is not often now that he cares to be troubled with particulars of any domestic matter; and if he has to be consulted on some important thing, the fewest words are chosen to gain the desired effect. The "Oratory Boys" have seen but little of their president of late years. They meet him sometimes in the lower corridor as they come to meals in the house, or at the rehearsals of the plays, in which his Eminence takes such an interest. When the boys meet "the Father" they take off their hats to him as the head of the house. He does not like even the fathers of the house to go out of their way to open a door, nor does he like any one to genuflect to him, unless it be when the fathers ask his blessing before going out. At 1-30 the cardinal comes down to dinner. This is the only meal which he does not take with his family. It is very plain, and instead of a father serving him the butler assists.

TREE PLANTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE *South Australian Register* of July 29 says:—"The Conservator of Forests will this week visit the Kapunda plantations at the Reservoir. There are nearly 7,000 pines, and the result of an inspection shows that they are doing well. It is intended to plant some 5,000 more trees this year, consisting principally of pines and sugar-gums. The Conservator informs us that there has been a great run upon the Kapunda Nursery for a free distribution of trees. No less than 60,000 trees have been disposed of in this manner, and the present stock for distribution is exhausted, but preparations are being made to double the quantity for next year, so as to meet the demand

THE BACHELORS OF BERLIN.

THE bachelors of Berlin are going to establish a club for themselves alone, and as the admittance of ladies to the premises is forbidden under all circumstances, the fair sex of the German capital are said to be up in arms. Still, the bachelors mean to carry out their project, and a statute has been drawn up already. According to this, the object in view is the "promotion of sociability, comfort, and humanity, with true friendship and sincere union between members," though other practical ends are to be served, such as the "imparting of information respecting dwellings, restaurants, and various questions interesting to bachelors." Political and religious controversies, as well as gaming, are prohibited, and the minimum age at which a bachelor is to be admitted to membership is thirty years. After all, there is nothing very serious in regulations of this kind. If the ladies of Berlin feel really aggrieved they might avenge themselves by starting a club of their own.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S presidential address to the British Association assembled at Birmingham was of peculiar interest, by reason of the author's connection with the New World. He is principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, and in his introductory passages incidentally referred to the fact that he visits this country only at rare intervals. Twenty-one years, he remarked, had passed away since the last meeting of the association in the central city of England and, reviewing these twenty-one eventful years, marked as they were by vast strides taken in the direction of a complete and all-pervading culture in science, and so far as Birmingham was specially concerned, a marvel of its industrious community, the president said:—

Lastly, these twenty-one years have been characterized as the "coming of age" of that great system of philosophy with which the names of three Englishmen—Darwin, Spencer, and Wallace—are associated as its founders. Whatever opinions one may entertain as to the sufficiency and finality of this philosophy, there can be no question as to its influence on scientific thought. It is indeed a new attempt of science in its maturer years to grapple with those mysterious questions of origins which occupied it in the days of its infancy, and it is to be hoped that it may not, like the Titans of ancient fable, be hurled back from heaven or, like the first mother find the knowledge to which it aspires a bitter thing. The agitation of these subjects has already brought science into close relations, sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, it is to be hoped in the end helpful, with those great and awful questions of the ultimate destiny of humanity, and its relations to its Creator, which must always be nearer to the human heart than any of the achievements of science on its own ground. In entering on such questions we should proceed with caution and reverence, feeling that we are on holy ground, and that though like Moses of old, we may be armed with all the learning of our time, we are in the presence of that which while it burns is not consumed—of a mystery which neither observation, experiment, nor induction can ever fully solve.

As an example of the giantic strides made during the period indicated, the president referred to the opening up by the enterprise of Canada of a shorter road to the east by way of the extreme west, realizing what Milton and Cheadle happily called the new North-West passage, making Japan the next neighbour of Canada on the West, and offering to Britain a new way to her Eastern possessions. Sir William Dawson's personal recollections were touched upon in the following eloquent passage:—

But, while science marches on from victory to victory, its path is marked by the resting-places of those who have fought its battles, and assured its advance. In looking back to 1865 there rise before me the once familar countenances of Phillips, Murchison, Lyell, Forbes, Jeffreys, Jukes, Rolleston, Miller, Spottiswoode, Fairbairn, Gassiot, Carpenter, and a host of others, present in full vigour at that meeting, but no more with us. These were veterans of science; but alas! many then young and rising in fame are also numbered with the dead. It may be that before another Birmingham meeting many of us, the older members now, will also have passed away. But these men have left behind them ineffaceable monuments of their work, in which they still survive, and we rejoice to believe that, though dead to us, they live in that company of the great and good of all ages, who have entered into that unseen universe where all that is high and holy and beautiful must go on accumulating till the time of the restitution of all things. Let us follow their example and carry on their work, as God may give us power and opportunity, gathering in precious stores of knowledge and of thought, in the belief that all truth is immortal, and must go on for ever bestowing blessings on mankind. Thus will the memory of the mighty dead remain to us a power which—

Like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the eternal are,

Leaving general and personal matters, the president announced the special subjects of his address, the North Atlantic Ocean, and asked (1) What has at first determined its position and form? (2) What changes has it experienced in the lapse of geological time? (3) What relations have these changes borne to the development of life on the land and in the water? (4) What is its probable future? His concluding words were:—

We cannot consider these topics without perceiving that the history of ocean and continent is an example of progressive design, quiet as much as that of living beings. Nor can we fail to see that, while in some important directions we have penetrated the great secret of nature in reference to the general plan and structure of the earth and its waters, and the changes through which they have passed, we have still very much to learn, and perhaps quite as much to unlearn, and that the future holds out to us and to our successors higher, grander, and clearer conceptions than those to which we have yet attained.

ADVENTURES OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

THE English steamer Joseph Farens, has been wrecked at Cape Verde, and the crew of 22 hands have had a narrow escape and an extraordinary adventure. At midnight, and during a dense fog, the vessel took the ground about 10 miles from St. Vincent, and remained fast in the sand notwithstanding that everything was done to get her off. The crew remained on board for about 11 hours, by which time the sea was breaking over the vessel. The first boat launched contained five men, and was in charge of the second officer. This was taken towards the shore for the purpose of fastening a line and permitting communication, as the surf was so bad that it was impossible to row a boat ashore. The boat had arrived within a short distance of the beach, where there were some dangerous-looking rocks, when the craft was suddenly lifted up on a huge wave, and dashed on to the rocks. It was capsized, and the men were left struggling for their lives in the water. The surf, however, was running towards the shore, and after a time of great danger all of the men managed to gain the shore, though some were hurt, and all exhausted. A second boat gained the land, though during its passage two of the crew were washed into the sea. Both, however, were rescued. A line was fastened, and communication for the other boats was made less difficult. The Captain was the last to leave the ship. The crew saved a few biscuits, but these got saturated in coming through the surf, and were put to dry on a sail spread on the beach. When the men reached *terra firma*, a band of islanders marched down from the mountains. They were a most babarous-looking tribe, and as they numbered nearly 200, the shipwrecked men felt anything but comfortable in their presence. They stole all the biscuits, and left the crew without any food. They even carried off the buckets which the men had brought from the steamer to bale out their boats, and also took anything else they could lay their hands on. Fortunately information of the disaster had been conveyed to the town, 18 miles distant, and a number of Spanish soldiers were despatched for the protection of the shipwrecked people. With loaded rifles they kept guard, and during their presence the islanders did not come near. The men slept as best they could on the beach for three nights, and were eventually taken to Lisbon, having to tramp many miles over the mountains. Eleven of the shipwrecked crew have been brought to Liverpool by the Leyland Line steamer Algerian. The remainder shipped at Lisbon on another vessel for Shields.

TERRIBLE RIDE DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

A DESPATCH from Raleigh, North Carolina, states that a dreadful accident happened close by there towards the close of last month. A construction train loaded with earth was descending a steep grade on the Asheville and Spartanburg Railway. The train was a long one, and was composed entirely of flat cars all loaded with earth. On the top of each car was a squad of convicts, and guards were distrubuted among them. The grade near Saiuda Gap in the mountains is a very steep one. Just as the train began the descent the engineer found that the cars were pushing the engine ahead, and despite every exertion, he quickly found himself powerless to check the speed. The long line of cars behind him, all heavily loaded, pushed his engine forward as if it had been a mere toy, and the speed of the train increasing with each revolution of the wheels, it was soon flying along the rails at the rate of a mile a minute. The convicts in the train had nothing to hold on to except the earth, which was blown from the cars in showers by the force of the wind. Some of the convicts were blown bodily from the cars, while others were forced overboard with the tumbling earth. The train made a run of two miles before it could be stopped, and along the route back to its starting point were strewn the bodies of dead and injured convicts. Five convicts and one guard were picked up dead. Eight convicts were seriously injured, but of those who managed to remain on the cars not one was hurt. The convicts belonged to the State, and had been hired out to work on the Asheville and Spartanburg road. It is supposed the brakes gave way.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship County of Lancaster, 3,999 tons, Captain D. Young, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T. R. Brotherton, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Kurcachee, (Sept. 25) with a general cargo.

THE barque Sator, 329 tons, Captain A. N Neilson, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Mauritius (Sept. 10) with a cargo of sugar.

THE barque H. J. Hammer, 325 tons, Captain A. Juell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Sept. 4, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum.

THE A. H. Lloyds, steam-ship, Berenice, 1,007 tons Captain C. Bechtinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (Sept. 2) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Moresal, Mr. M. Suhteustein, Mr. M. Missaki and Mr. Peria Tawby.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Commilla 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Kurrachee (Sept. 25) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Packe, Mrs. Brome, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Lely, and 318 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Sutlej; 2,156 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (Sept. 1) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Knowles, Mr. Emtwistle Mr. Stevens, Mr. Needham, Mr. and Miss Josephson, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. A. C. Shader, Mr. W. S. Donald, Mr. W. G. Guest, Mr. Averiel, Mr. L. Humphries, Miss Pillans, Mr. and Mrs. Suthill, Mr. N. Hearle, Mr. W. H. Page, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Harper and infant, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. U. S. Fowler, Mr. Hampton, Mr. M. Das, Mr. U. M. Das, Mr. P. Rogers, and 11 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
29TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shedc.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	2407	J. Parodi.....	A	F. Bozzoni & Co.
,, Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Cathay.....	1884	E. Ashdown....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Asiatic.....	1579	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Sorrento....	1775	J. F. Rodger....	E	F., Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	Brotherstone ..	F	F., Muir & Co.
,, New Guinea	1699	J. W. Wale	G	M. Mackenzie.
,, Europa	1492	A. Talbot	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. H. Robson ..	L	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall..	1749	G. D. Pearse....	M	F., Bates & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	W. Gill	N	K., Nixon & Co.
,, I. Mornish..	1298	J. Printice.....	O	J. Mackintosh.
,, Kt. Errant..	2283	J. C. McGill	P	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Crimings...	Q	J. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
29	Berenice (s)	Bechtinger ..	Hongkong, Sept. 2.
	Sutlej (s).....	Johnson	Sydney, Sept. 1.
	H. J. Hammer.....	Juell	Mauritius, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	County of Lancaster (s).....	Young	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Berenice, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Commilla, for Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Malacca, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Bengal, for Aden, Suez &c.
,, County of Salop, for London.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.
21 Ashleigh Brook (s)..Farquhar .....Cardiff.
India (s) .....Day .....London, Aug. 19.
Kilwa (s) .....Mackernass..Bombay, Sept. 3.
Bertram Rigby.....Croal .....Liverpool. May 22
Phuttel Barr .....Nacoda .....Jeddah, Aug. 19.
25 Orion (s) .....Harris .....Liverpool, Aug. 21

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Maharani, Rajpootana, Nerbudda and I. G. S. Canning. Ship Silieve Donald.
Sept. 25.—Steamers Chilka, Asia and Clan Forbes. Ship Dundreenan.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.
25 Shahjehan (s) .... Calcutta.
Venetia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Booldana (s) .... Rangoon.
Coromandel (s) .... London.
26 Chindwara (s)... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
25 Simoom (s) .... Marseilles.
26 Coromandel (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Shahjehan (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—19 cases whisky, C. Palmer and Co

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—6 cases lavender, N. Ardaseer and sons
Verona s—2 hogsheads brandy, D. Cowasjee.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Bokhara s—25 cases wine, J. Nowroji.
Malwa s—3 cases stationery, Agra Bank, Ld.

FROM HAMBURG

Cathay s—4 cases aniline dye, S. Poput.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—125 drums turpentine, J. Hubbibbhoy; 2 cases printing paper, B. E. S. Press; 25 bottles quicksilver, R. Jewraj; 6 cases printing paper, *Times of India*; 12 cases blacking, Wallace and Co.
Cathay s—568 cases oilmanstores, hams, bacon, and cheese, G. Gahagan and Co; 26 cases oilmanstores C. N. Patell; 11 cases pro visions, Pearse and Co.; 110 cases brandy, N. Ardaseer and Son's.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth and 290 cases brandy, D. Cowasji; 68 cases brandy, D. R. Batha and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—50 cases vermouth, D. Cowasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—104 cases claret, R. R. Raghoonath.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—1,650 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Kirby Hall s—1,737 cwt wheat. E Latham and Co; 34 cwt goat hair, H. C. Soomar; 60 bales wool, B. Bojai 4,996 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—3,602 cwt wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwt wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Brig Rosario s—226 cwt grain, H. J. Cassum.

FOR ANTWERP

Yesso s—28 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 190 bales Cotton; F. Sauquet and Co; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 116 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 991 cwt linseed, F. Asathi and Co; 8,800 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, R.R. Rughunath and Co; 12,300 cwt wheat and 1,999 cwt rapeseed, T. and Boutillier; 6,000 cwt wheat, O. V. Bell and Co; 45 cwt myrabollams, M. Tejpal,
Knight Errant s—4 cwt linseed, The Bombay Co., Ltd.

FOR COLOMBO.

Cathay s—66 chests opium, S. Abraham and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Cathay s—2 cwt Indian drugs, J. Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ship Berenice s—1,500 cwt linseed, and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,000 cwt wheat, W. Bell and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, M. Mondolfo; 200 cwt wheat, F. Asathi and Co.

FOR PENANG

Orion s—437 cwt flour, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—872 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwt wheat, W. Bell and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—4,000 cwt wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunedin, s—1,600 cwt mustard seed, R. Stenart and Co; 2,500 cwt rapeseed and 8,355 cwt wheat, Volkart Bros; 70 bales Cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 cwt wheat, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—200 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts rasins, A. C. Esmallji; 50 bales twist, C. Bomonjee and Co; 208 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 150 bales twist, D. Sassoon; 9 cwt, ivory tusks, J. Peerbhoy and Co; 50 chests opium, N. J. Abraham, 25 cwt fishmaws, J. Peerbhoy and Co; 31 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co; 5 chests opium, J. Ezra; 39 chests opium, S. Abraham; 251 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.
Orion s—200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Cathay s—20 chests opium, H. E. Ellias and Co; 100 bales twist, C. Abram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—10 cwt horns, G. Lockhart and Co 28 cwt linseed, R. Harriachund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathays—15 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 29 chests opium, J. Ezra and Co; 115 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co; 179 chests opium, N. J. Abraham 75 bales twist; S. Abraham; 82 chests opium, D. Sasson and Co; 8 chests opium, J. Ezra.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—220 bales twist, Ralli Bros; 50 bales twist, myrabollams, and 260 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 cwt myrabollams, T. Moore; 82 cwt myrabollams, A. Schweiger.

FOR MESSINA.

Nedjed s—6,000 cwt wheat, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR SUAKIN.

Kerbella s—1,975 cwt jowri and 263 cwts flour, A. C. F. Mamed; 591 cwt jowri, C. Dewji.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

406-85—Payne G and S—Vassonji Heerji vs. Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S and N.
486-81—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubhibhoy vs Vullubhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardasir H and D, and Payne G and S—(On motion.)
102-86—Payne, G and S—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S F and N, (on proliminary issue.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.
360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumissa Essa and others—Bomonji and H.
539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.
471-85—Hore, C and B—C Conners vs John Anderson—Tobin and R.
84-85—Jefferson, B and D—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Dismissal.

363-86—Winter and B—James Darragh vs Thucker Meghji Kurrumsey—Watkin and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

341-16—M H Khan—Sonee Munji Rbmji and others vs Sonee Kurson Rama and others—Shamrao P—Part heard.
431-85—Tobin, and R—Jamasji Cursetji vs Anundrao Sneshadree and another.
177-86—M M Munshi—Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa vs Bomonji Edulji Kassinath—J C Cama.
322-86—Craigh, L and O—John Sands and another vs Jaitha Runchord and another.
330-86—Macfarlane and E—Ahmedji Keekabhoy and another vs Esmalji Jivabhai.
336-86—Payne, G and S—J C Lanyon and another vs Purshotm Dewji.
344-86—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Wittoba Antoba.
348-86—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Shamji Moolji and others—Hore, C and B. Settled.
351-86—Thakurdas D and C—Haji Essak Chandas Savaliaram Malji Moonday and others—Tobin and R.
364-64—Ardesir, H and D—Venayek Ramchunder L vs Luxmonji Venayek and others.
366-86—Tobin and R—C H Buchanan Forbes vs Purshotum Dewji.
372-86—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Purshotum Dewji.
376-86—Thakurdas, D and B—Bhojabhai Allaruckia vs Thucker Damji Gova.
378-86—Macfarlane and E—Jetha Harackchund vs Munmohundas Purmanundas.
380-86—M H Khan—Asanand Dhuramdas and others vs Narondas Sudhamul and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanjee H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.
74-86—In person (a pauper)—Kadijabebee vs Alunabebee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Scares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S.
143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.
231-86—Thakurdas D and C—Jaitha Hurridas vs Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.
232-86—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G and S.
237-86—Jefferson B and D—Janabai vs Canji Anunji and another—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

9-86—Chalk and W—Maria, widow of J M Quiny, deceased vs Rumubai alias Romania and another—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

For Judgment.

277-85—Hore, C. and B—Sayaji Assanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.

For Consent Decree.

199-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Meya bin Baloo Meya vs Haji Abubucker Haji Moosa and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-85—Crawford and B—Ruttonsey Lilladhur vs Waljee Canjee and others—Muljee B B and W and G—Part heard.
326-85—Thakurdas D and C—Goolbai vs Bhicajee—Shamrao P.
303-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookuudas Gorudut and others vs Tolaram Gulramdas and others—In person.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is necessary for the purposes of the Statute 33 Vic. Cap 3, Sec 1, and of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, Secs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 10, that Upper Burma should be under the administration of a Chief Commr;

And whereas it is expedient for other purposes that the whole of the Province of Burma as constituted by the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, Sec 3, should be under the administration of the Chief Commr of the territory known formerly as British Burma and now as Lower Burma;

It is hereby proclaimed that the Govr-Genl in Council has, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Statute 17 and 18 Vic, Cap 77, Sec 3, taken Upper Burma under his immediate authority and management with the sanction and approbation of the Secy of State for India, and placed Upper Burma under the administration of the Chief Commr of Lower Burma, who shall henceforth be styled the Chief Commr of Burma.

By order of the Govr-Genl in Council,
A P MACDONALD,
Offg Secy to the Government of India.

The services of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers of the Ind Medl Service are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept:—Surg-Maj B Gupta, MB, Surg B Doyle, Surg T H Sweeny, Surg L A Waddell, MB, Surg T R Macdonald, MB, and Surg F S Peck.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, received charge of the office of the Administrator-Genl of Bengal from Mr. L. P. D. Broughton on the 1st inst.

Mr. W. T. Piercy having returned from leave on medical certificate, and having been posted as Asst Comptr-Genl, Paper Currency Dept, assumed charge of that appointment before noon on the 11th Sept 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract, paras 1 and 2 from a letter from the Secy of State of India, No. 216, dated 26th Aug 1886, is published for general information:

"1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st April 1886:—W G Thorold, P Hehir, N P Sinha, C Mactaggart, L J Pisani, B Kumar Basu, J F Evans, W R Edwards, H Fooks, A C Deare, E Hudson, G J H Bell, J T Daly, W H B Robinson, A W Dawson, H A Sheppard.

"2. They will be entitled to count as service for pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School viz., from 1st April to 28th July 1886, inclusive."

Bgde-Surg J C Morice, Indian Medical Service, Benl Estabt, to be Depy Surg-Genl, with temporary rank during the absence of Depy Surg-Genl G Farrell, on field service. Dated 6th Sept 1886.

Bgde-Surg C P Costello, Indian Medical Service, Benl Estabt, to be administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta Dist, vice Bgde-Surg A F Bradshaw, proceeded to Egypt. Dated 5th Sept 1886.

Col H G Saunders, Mily Acct, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Mily Acct, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Capt F F B Burgess, Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Mily Acct, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Capt W R LeG. Anderson, Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, seconded.

Lieut-Col F W Major, Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade to be Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieut H Melvill, Mily Acct, 3rd Class, to be Mily Acct, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieut H F S Ramsden, Asst Mily Acct to be Mily Acct 3rd Class, from the 17th Aug 1886 vice Lieut-Col C J Durand, Mily Acct, 1st Class, 1st Grade, retired.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps.—Mr. P. McTighe to be Lieut, vice Lieut Sheehan, who becomes supernumerary.

Burma State Railway Vol Corps.—Maj H Rigg to be Lieut-Col, Maj W Innes, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Maj to complete the Estabt.

Col C W R Chester, BSC, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the 2nd Sept 1886. Pension service—over thirty years.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Lieut G R Brown, BSC, 1st Battn, 4th Goorkha Regt, (p a) for one year, Pension service seven years and 245 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval: To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut-Col M Tweedie, Bo C—20th Sept 1886. Lieut-Col W N Wroughton, MSC,—23rd Sept 1886.

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Captains—Lieut J G Smith,—21st Sept 1886, Lieut A E P Burn,—21st Sept 1886, Lieut G W Younghusband,—21st Sept 1886.

Indian Army—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj and Col J H Broome, Genl List, Infy,—13th Sept 1886, Maj E C S Jackson, Genl List, Infy,—20th Sept 1886.

Medical Department—To be Deputy Surgeon-General. Bgde-Surg G Farrell, vice Depy Surg-Genl J Brake, retired. Dated 2nd Sept 1886.

Retirements—Col F Wheeler, BSC, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her M's approval. Dated 24th Sept 1886.

Bgde-Surg R S Bateson is permitted to retire from the service, from the 1st Sept 1886, subject to Her M's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A Way, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem State Railways, is appointed to act as Engr-in-Chief and Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence of Mr H Bell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Col A J Filgate, RE, Actg-Genl and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D., having vacated his appointment under Rule III of P W D Resolution No 293, dated 3rd Sept 1880, is re-appointed to that post, from 19th Sept 1886.

Mr G F Machew, CIE, Class II, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is granted extraordinary leave for 12 months under Sec 134 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave for 12 months notified in Bombay Govt Notification No 18 (Railway), dated 5th Nov 1885.

Messrs R L Campbell and H T Gwyther, Exec Engrs, 4th Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, are transferred from the Estabt under the Chief Commr of Assam to that under the Direc-Genl of Railways.

Mr P Duncan, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough for 12 months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, under Secs 132 and 136 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Durand, Sub-Engr, 1st Grade, attached to State Railways, is promoted to the